THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,793—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
8th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	----	----
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	----	----
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000	----	----
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	----	----

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	----	----
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000	----	----
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	----	----
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	----	----
1st March	MOREA	11000	----	----
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	----	----
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
18th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	----	----
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	----	----
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	----	----
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	----	----
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	----	----
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	----	----
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	----	----

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	11th Nov. 1912.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.P. Osborne R.N.R.	31st ,, ,,
Scindia	5105	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd Feb. ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.P. Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia	5105	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 825	1,309
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock,

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via

Kola ..... 1205 Thana. 7th Nov. 9 a. m. † C. M.
Lihga ... 2135 Friday 8th Nov. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
Lhasa ...2184 Mon. 11th Nov. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.

* Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 7th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Patiala" 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 13th November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 9th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
6th November, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
"Armand Behic"	6385	Mouret	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	Rat	13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th Mar. 1913.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	11th April. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Line at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Albert Building, Hornby Road Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Dec. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Jan. 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 890. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	10th Nov. 1912.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	10th Dec. 1912.
Ischia (a)	6,000	G. Belsito	8th Jan. 1913.

(a) Proceeding direct from Singapore to KOBE.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. FERRERO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umtali	3500	15th November, 1912.

FARES:—

Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 First Class.
Rs. 275 Second Class.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

		Per 100 Rs. A.
Anglo-Indians No. 1, 4½",	Boxed 100	4 0
Oriental Cheroots	5" ,, 100	3 8
Supers, No. 1,	4½" ,, 50	4 14
La Flor de Coromandel—		
IMPERIALS,	5½" ,, 50	8 8
CABINETS,	4½" ,, 50	7 6
OPERAS,	3" ,, 100	5 12
Fiancees,	4½" ,, 50	9 6
Empires,	4½" ,, 50	10 8
Gymkhanas,	5½" ,, 50	13 12
Vishnus (Longs),	5" ,, 100	3 14
Vishnus (Shorts),	3½" ,, 100	2 12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd., Box No. 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 12,500.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY

Will be interested to know that we have recently added to our superb stock of Jewellery, a series of

GOLD MOHUR ORNAMENTS

specially fashioned to suit the demand of winter visitors to this land of the "Pagoda tree" of olden days.

They comprise an artistic collection of Necklaces, Watch chains, Fobs, Muff chains, Brooches, Pendants, &c., in which various denominations of uncurrent

INDIAN GOLD COINS

have been treated in an essentially unique and attractive manner. These Art productions are not only interesting curios of the golden East, but are absolute novelties which we are offering at

NO FANCY PRICES.

These souvenirs are singularly appropriate not only for tourists, but also for those resident in India, who are looking for something novel, artistic and reasonable in price to send to the old country for X'mas or the New Year.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, WATCHMAKERS & OPTICIANS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in Stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	,,	,,
Chester	125°	,,	,,
Devoe's	125°	,,	,,
Monkey	125°	,,	,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE CURE OF INDIA.

The greatest curse of life in India is the ever present Fever, and Ague, yet a certain cure exists in

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

Take them at the first sign of Fever or Influenza.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impoteney, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-3ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 5th instant, and are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock No. 5 Shed.

All claims for damages etc., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on or about the 10th instant.

No survey will be allowed after the removal of the goods from the Landing Shed.

G. FERRERO,
Agent, Societa N. Di. S. Marittimi.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAINS.

THE DEVALI HOLIDAYS falling on FRIDAY 8th and SATURDAY 9th November 1912, Bank holidays, the Down Lonavla EXPRESS TRAIN will run from V. Terminus to Lonavla on THURSDAY, the 7th November, 1912 instead of on SATURDAY as usual.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30th October, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS

OWING to the DEVALI HOLIDAYS falling on FRIDAY 8th and SATURDAY 9th November 1912, (Bank Holidays) Week-End Return Tickets will be issued from THURSDAY, the 7th November 1912, for completion of the return journey by 12 noon on TUESDAY as usual.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 31st October, 1912.

THE EMPLOYERS LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION LD., of LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.
RESERVE.....£1,400,000.

WE have been APPOINTED the AGENTS of the above Corporation's Fire Insurance business for the Bombay Presidency. We can accept business at current rates.

Prospectuses on application to the Undersigned.

BRADURY & Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 30th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the Mercantile Press, Co., Ld., that was to be held on WEDNESDAY the 20th November, 1912, will now be held on SATURDAY the 23rd November, 1912, at the office of Messrs Tallockchand and Shapurji, No. 51, Apollo street, at 1-30 P.M. (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June, 1212.

II.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

IV.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th November to 23rd November, 1912, both the days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY AND CO,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIVALI FESTIVAL is now APPROACHING the Public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing FIRE WORKS on or near any Public Street, road or thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a BREACH of the law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with accordingly to law.

The Police have been directed to enforce this order strictly.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 1st November, 1912.

NOTICE.

THIS is to NOTIFY that all the SUGAR BUSINESS carried on by the name of RATANJI KHIMJI will henceforth be carried on by the name of RATANJI KHIMJI & CO., from 10th Nov. 1912.

T. VALABDAS TULSIDASS.
RATANJI VIRPAL.
JEPAL PANACHAND.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS : KING, KING & CO.

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address :
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING
ENGINEERING
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS Etc.,
No 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT
THE "DIWALI" WEEK.
THE NAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS
will continue to perform ENTR'ACTE in the First Show
at 6-30 to 8 P. M.
AND
LAST SHOW at 10 to 12 P. M.

There will be a complete change in the programme to-night
WITH BRIDGES BURNED,
MAX IN LONE AND BOXING,
THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,
THE INN OF CONFUSION.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
6-30 to 8 : 8-30 to 9-30 : 10 to 11 P. M.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB
QUADRILLE PARTY
To be held in the Town Hall on
MONDAY, 11TH NOV., 1912,
at 9-30 P. M. (S.T.).

Tickets may be had from Honorary Secretary or through members of the Club.

G. A. NEWBY,
P. and V. Docks.

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POLACEK'S
CARLTON HOTEL.
LATE MATCHIN'S HOTEL,
Outram Road, BOMBAY.

THIS is the Residental Family Hotel of Bombay per excellence. For Europeans only. It is constructed and fitted up on the most modern principles. Electric light and fans in every room, and it has besides the best sanitary arrangements with Hot and Cold baths laid on.

The cuisine in charge of an experienced chef is unsurpassed in Bombay. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be engaged by the day or month and the terms will compare favourably with other Hotels in Bombay.

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MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

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THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd.

THE OLDEST LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY IN BOMBAY.
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Lowest premiums consistent with efficiency. Liberal terms and prompt payment of claims.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of 15 cases of assorted and choice fancy Japanese goods suitable for presentations.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th November at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort by order of the consignor concerned, a consignment of 15 cases of Japanese goods just received from Kobe. Japan ex s. s. "Kawachi Maru," consisting of satsumawares such as vases, coros, teapots, bowls, stands, plates and awataware such as vases, pedestals with pots, umbrella stands jardineers and screens of different patterns, ladies' kimonos (silk and cotton Mauderaie coats, jackets, gowns, table covers, &c. &c.,

Above are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 6th November, 1912.

BOOKS FOR SALE

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

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LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

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YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

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CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ....£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

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Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

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Loans granted on approved Securities.

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HEAD OFFICE :
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CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)... Rs. 8,50,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

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Bombay, 89, Apollo Street. Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund..... „ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits..... „ „ 558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE : 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—
BRANCHES :

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Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Mexico.
Singapore	Hankow,	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking,	Colon.
Canton,	Yokohama,	Empire.
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THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

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Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Caup,)	Entebbo.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

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Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

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Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

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Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

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Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,350,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

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Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Dhangchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Chowpati, facing the Sea.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th November 1912 at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, of the Hashmat Mahal Bungalow, in 12 lots, the very valuable immovable properties situate on the Queen's Road, Hughes Road and Sandhurst Road, Chowpati, formerly the property of the late Mr. Mahomadaly Rogay, but now the property of Aishabibi, his widow, and Rabiabibi alias Mumtaz Jahan Begum, his daughter.

Lot No. 1.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure partly leasehold and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, admeasuring 1,333 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land with the building thereon, formerly occupied by the Orient Club and now by the Khoja Punjibhoy Club, fronting on Queen's Road admeasuring 2,164 1-3 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 3.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road containing 1,444⅔ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 4.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,387 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 5.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,553 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 6.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,596 3-4 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 7.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the buildings standing thereon, fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,644,21 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 8.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the out-houses standing thereon containing 1,825 1-2 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 9.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, containing 1868 3-4 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 10.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the building thereon, containing 2,460 1-2 sq. yds., or thereabouts.

Lot No. 11.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure, with trees standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 4,509 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 12.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with trees, standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 11,539 3-4 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

The land comprised in the above twelve lots is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality under various numbers and it is impossible to allocate any particular number or numbers to any particular lot or lots.

A plan of the above lots can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, the Solicitors for the Vendors, at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay or at the office of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The above plots with other properties belonging to the late Mahomedali bin Manomed Ameen Rogay are at present mortgaged but reconveyances thereof will be obtained from the mortgagees prior to completion of sales.

VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE by order of the High Court of a well situated valuable Bungalow known as "Swiss Lodge," Cumballa Hill opposite the Petit Sanatrium and the Old Established Mahim market at Mahim and one House at Hurguria Street.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 642 of 1912.
Zalikhabai widow .....Plaintiff.
Vs.
Mariambai widow and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from the Receivers appointed by the Decree in the above suit bearing date the 5th day of October, 1912, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable properties in three Lots on the day and at the time mentioned under each Lot.

LOT NO. 1.

To be sold on the premises on FRIDAY, the 29th day of November, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the west side of Huzeria Street (in Second Nagpada) in the registration subdistrict of Bombay registered in the Rent Roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under quit and ground rent Old No. 1326. New No. 8488, Old Survey No. 2442 and New Survey No. 3903 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 238 Street No. 54-56 containing by admeasurement 84 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said Huzeria Street, on or towards the West by sweepers passage, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Hanifabai widow of Shaik Amir but now or lately of Sulleman Gulam Mohidin and on or towards the South formerly by the property of Rabiabai widow of Shiek Aziz Ebrahim but now or lately of Jamabai Baidawala widow of Shaik Jalbar.

LOT No. 2.

To be sold on the premises on SATURDAY the 30th day of November 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Cumballa Hill Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containidg by admeasurement 1385 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books and records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax New No. 3/3029 and New Survery No. 3/7148 (the cess or tax payable to the Collector was redeemed in 1886) with the messuage tenement bungalow buildings and ouchouses standing thereon known as "Swiss Cottage" assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D. Ward No. 2945 (5 and6) and Street No. 80 B and 80 C and bounded as follows i. e. on or towards the East partly by Dadyseth's Hill Road and partly by the Kapadia House beloeging to the estate of Bejonji Nanabhai Kapadia, on or towards the West by a passage which is to the east of the properties belonging to Dhunjishaw Merwanji Mehta and leads to the property formerly belonging to Cooverbai Shapur Nusserwanji Bhedwar but now to the estate of Bejonji Nanabhai Kapadia and runs side by side with the road or passage belonging to the premises, on or towards the North by the said Cumballa Hill Road also known as Gowalia Tank Road and partly by the said Kapadia House and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Cooverbai Shapur Nusserwanji Bhedwar but now to the estate of Bejonji Nanabhai Kapadia.

LOT No. 3.

Known as Mahim Bazar at Mahim to be sold on the premises on SUNDAY 1st day of December 1912 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Mahim Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 1247 square yards or thereabouts situate at Mahim Bazar Road on the east side thereof in the Island of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay forming portion of the larger pieces of land or part known as Motta Hardalla registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 573 New No 4487, Old Survey No. 1/35 and New Survey No. 1/35 with several messuages market buildings and chawls standing thereon which are being for very many years past used as Mahim Market for selling vegetables mutton fish and other necessaries of life (and License in respect whereof for very many years past is being granted every year by the Bombay Municipality) under G Ward No. 5400 Street No. 1 Ward No. 5398 Street No. 17 Ward No. 5399 Street No. 19 and No. 540 (1) Street No. 21, Street Mahim Bazar Road and bounded as follows:—On or towards the West by the said Mahim Bazar Road and on or towards the East, North and South by the remaining portion of the said Oart known as Motta Hardalla.

For further particulars, consitions of sale and plan of the properties apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co. attorneys for the Receivar at their office at Church Gate Street or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 6th November, 1912.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private Bath-room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 461, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET AT ONCE, at Colaba, FLATS and ROOMS with up-to-date requirements for European Families only. Apply Box No. 463, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—From 1st November, best part of Bombay, FURNISHED BED-ROOM with Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, open on all sides. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 464, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FLATS, at Colaba Reclamation for Europeans only, Bed-rooms with Bath, Shower and W. C. Electric Light and Fan, Facing the Sea. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 465 care of this Paper.

WANTED

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—1st CLASS JOBBING COMPOSITORS, those accustomed to Catalogue and high class Jobbing work only need Apply to Box No. 467, care of this Paper.

PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground will be entertained. State Salary expected.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, offer wanted.

Apply box No. 398, care of this Paper.

PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap, Folio, Treadle, double platen, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Nov. 4.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
1·3 per cent. Consols ...	72 15-16	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	89 1-4		1-4
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	90 3-4	1-2	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	83 3-4		unchgd
Silver in London Spot ...	29		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence...	29 3-16	1-16	
Silver in New York ...	62 7-8		unchgd
Exchangen on London at Paris...	25·21 1-2	02	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 53 1-2		unchgd
do. do. New York...	4·85 5-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	5	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 13-16	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-2		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-4		3-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 7-8		1-8

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Firm—Good biz done.
Futures ... Feverish
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 7,000 "
Imports ... 33,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·78+12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 25+03

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·39 +06	6 38 +06	6·38 +06	6·39 +06	6·39 +05
Apr.-May.	**May-June**	**June-July.**	**July-Aug.**	
6·39 +05	6·40 +05	6·39 +04	6·38 +04	

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 11·49 Mar. 11·75
New York official Noon call Dec. 11·42 Mar. 11·70
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 11·74 Mar. 11·95

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 140,000
" Receipts at ,, last year ... 133,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 22,000
" Exports to Continent ... 20,000
" Spot Cotton ... 11·90+15

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·52+20 — Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and on unfavourable weather reports.

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·78+21

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 11 5-8+3-16
Futures month of Dec. ... 11 82+37
Futures month of Mar. ... 12 03+39
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm
Holiday to-morrow.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ... ... 39 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months ... ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 39 1-4 unchgd
Do Months— ... Nov.-Dec
London—Seller

Tone—Dull.
Australian Wheat—Unchgd.
Wheat afloat for U. K. ... 2,180,000

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 53 1-4
Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Sowra Cawnpore ... 48 1-2
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Seller
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 57 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 50 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ... Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers

COTTONSEED,—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-17-6 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... ... 4 2 1-2—Nov.-Dec.
Done—Steady.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £75 1-2
Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 87
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal

ARRIVALS :—
Ostmark, Ulmona, Welsh Prince and Binaldo.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 6 3-4+3-4.
Do. Months of Shipment...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Very little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 1 1-2+3-4
Do Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Only moderate business.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 3 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Nov.—Sellers
9 10 1-2+3-4—May—Sellers
Tone—Opened firm, closed quiet.
B A & S similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 13 8 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.
Tone.—Very steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 9—11-2
Month of Shipments ... Nov.—Value
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Unchanged, very little doing.

SHEEP SKIN SALES.

Sheep Skin Sales closed to-day, steady with good demand. Sold 685,000.

Sheep skins Madras prime... } 2d to 3d higher
Do. do. medium }
Do. do. ordinary } 2d higher
Do. skin Bombay good }
Do. do. ordinary }

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [5TH NOV. 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 2nd & 3rd Nov. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	41	45,717
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	39	49,464

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16 on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months sight Credits. There has been little business doing either way. Far eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-8d. 30th Nov.
Do. do Francs	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...151 3-4
Shanghai ,,	...210 1-4
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet but steady at 95 3-8 for cash and the Settlement, and has remained unchanged during the day with a small business passing.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 95	6	0	} Buyers.
Settlement	...	,, 95	6	0	

BULLION:—

Ready bar silver in London yesterday closed unchanged at 29. For forward delivery the rate was 1-16 up at 29 3-16. New York was 3-8 up at 62 7-8. The local market opened easier at 73 ex duty for ready and 73 1-8 for the first settlement, and has declined during the day, closing as under for all positions. A moderate business is reported. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	23 14	6
Australian ,, ...	...	,,	23 14	6
Sovereigns ,, ...	...	,,	15 0	0
Silver (ex duty) Ready ...	...	,,	72 12	0
1st Settlement ...	...	,,	73 0	0
2nd Settlement ...	...	,,	73 3	0
Silver (cum duty) Ready ...	...	,,	82 2	0
1st Settlement ...	...	,,	82 6	0
2nd Settlement ...	...	,,	82 9	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Yesterday fluctuations occurred in the American markets during the day, and at the close New York was 20 to 21 points higher in futures, and New Orleans 37 to 38 points up. Both these markets are again closed to-day for a holiday. A private telegram received to-day from Mr. Habersham King says that freezing weather has occurred in the northern portion of the cotton belt, but that the crop is so far advanced that no serious damage has resulted. He adds that the yield promises to be better than the average. Another private telegram reports serious damage. The local market opened easier, the quotation for good Broach being Rs. 306-7. During the morning the rate gave way to Rs. 304, rates for other descriptions being lower in proportion. At Colaba a moderate business was done, and at the close prices are easier but irregular as under.

There is a fair enquiry for ready new Bengals. Old crop cotton is quiet.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	311-12 March
Good M. G. Broach	,,	302 ,,
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinguughat,,		303 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	,,	301 ,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon,,		297 ,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... ,,		293-4 ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ,,		281 ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ,,		273 ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... ,,		266 ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... ,,		267 Dec.
,, ,, ,, ... ,,		271 Nov.
F. G. M. G. Bengals ... ,,		253 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet. Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	10,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	32,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·42 +03	6·41 +03	6·41
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apr**	**Apr.-May.**
6·42 +03	6·42 +03	6·42
May-June.	**June-July.**	**July-August.**
6·43 +03	6·42 +03	6·41 +03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	9	4	6 R.T.
December ...	...	,,	10	2	0 R.T.
April-May 1913	...	,,	10	2	6 R.T.

RAPESEED:—Steady.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May 1913...		Rs.	8	6	6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	...	,,	7	13	0 B.T
Yellow ,, ,,	...	,,	8	13	0 ,,

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs.	55	8 0
Black Kutni ...	...	,,	47	0 0
Ready White Khandeish		Rs.	58	0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	12	11	6 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	38	8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	26	0	0
Forward ...	...	,,	25	0	0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	...	Rs.	45	8	0
Jan.-Feb. Small	...	Rs.	44	0	0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Steadier. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 8 7 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 7 6 R. T.
,, ,, May 1913 ... ,, 5 8 6 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,755
Bank of India	65 1-2
Eastern Bank	94
Indian Specie	73 3-4

MILLS.

David	550
Kohinoor	852 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,260
New Great Eastern	291 1-4
Standard	1,487 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary —	174
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	184
Colaba Land and Mill	1,530
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	22 3-4
Treacher and Co	500

RAILWAYS.

Tapti Valley	550

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	3,691 bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	35,371 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	1,586 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	...	346 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	3 952 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	...	50 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	...	193 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	...	7,085 ,,
Rice ...	...	...	4,415 ,,
Myrabollams.	...	...	462 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	...	4,952 ,,
Mowrasee d ...	...	...	139 ,,
Gram ...	...	...	11,447 ,,
Joowar ,,	...	...	988 ,,
Maize ,,	...	...	337 ,,
Barley ...	—	...	18,154 ,,

THE GOLD AND SILVER

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1912-1913 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Sept. 1912—			
Weight in ounces..	445561	45338	397223
Value in rupees...	27220495	2804870	24415625
To the end of the month of Sept. 1912—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces..	3330922	304965	3025957
Value in rupees...	201441194	17678859	183762335
	Imports.	**Silver. Exports.**	**Net Imports.**
In the month of Sept. 1912—			
Weight in ounces.	14740383	3490506	11269887
Value in rupees...	27930802	7648042	20282760
To the end of the month of Sept. 1912—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	42395862	10738484	31657378
Value in rupees....	81406858	22613228	58793630
	Imports.	**Total. Exports.**	**Net Imports.**
In the month of Sept. 1912—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	55161297	10152912	44993385
To the end of the month of Sept. 1912—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	282948052	40297037	242650965

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1912-1913.

	Calcutta.	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of Sept. 1912. Bombay.	Total.
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1775756	343968	2119724
Purchased bullion received for Government coinage.....	.....	22938685	22938685
	Calcutta.	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of Sept. 1912. Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	10005868	10005868
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	9173931	4192929	13366910
Purchased bullion received for Government coinage	.....	22938685	22938685
	Calcutta.	Coined and Examined. In the month of Sept. 1912. Bombay.	Total.
Rupees a	.....	11280020	11280020
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	1587011	.....	1587011
	Calcutta.	Coined and Examined. To end of the month of Sept. 1912 Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale).	.....	5655700	5655700
Rupees a	3602051	12600032	16202083
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	4582044	1640960	6223004

a British Rupees made over to Native States during the month.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The market for coal shares ruled extremely dull and inactive to-day with business on a small scale, lower prices being generally accepted.

Jute shares were in fair request with prices unchanged.

In coal shares Bholgores at Rs. 27·8 showed a drop of eight annas, while Burragarhs at Rs. 6 were four annas up; Empires at Rs. 19-12 were two annas better, and Equitables, which had not been quoted for a day or two, rose from Rs. 33-8 to Rs. 34. Chasnicks and Kurdis at Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 15-6 showed declines of eight and six annas, and Sendras at Rs. 18 were down four annas.

In jute shares Baranagores were down at from Rs. 87 to Rs. 88-8 and Northbrook Preferences at Rs. 110 were the same price as yesterday.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

At to-day's opium sale, the last but one this year no opium certified for export to China was offered. A total of 1,100 chests of uncertified opium was offered, and every chest was sold at the uniform price of Rs. 1,650. Last month uncertified opium brought in an average price of Rs. 1830 and a prominent opium merchant interviewed after the sale said the reason for the drop in the price to-day was that there were large stocks of uncertified opium in godowns.

The total proceeds of to-day's sale were Rs. 18,15,000, against Rs. 5,30,100 at the last sale when both certified and uncertified were on sale.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON, 1st SORT.
Mutton Gramfed from As. 6 to As. 8 per lb.
Saddle, Leg, Shoulder } (1st sort) As 4 ; (2nd sort) As 3 per lb.
Liver from As. 2 each.
Kidney from As. 9 to As. 10 per doz.
Tongue As. 9 to As. 10 per doz.
Brain from As. 1 to As. 1 1-4 each.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1 per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3 per lb.
Round from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Rs. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 2 1-2 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 4 each.
Liver from As. 1 1-2 per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret (small) As. 4 per pair.
Pomfret (medium) from As. 5 to As. 6 per pair.
Pomfret (large) from As. 8 to As 12 per pair.
Pomfret (black) from As. 8 to Re. 1 per pair.
Ghoti from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.
Surmaye (large) from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Surmaye (small) from As. 4 to As 8 each.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) nill.
Prawns from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 2 to As. 4 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 8 to Rs. 1 1-2 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 10 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs nil.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 14 to Rs. 1 each.
Half Fowls As. 8 to As 10 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Duck from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3 1-2 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Rs. 1 each.
Partridges from As. 4 to As. 5 each.
Snipe from As. 4 to As. 8 per pair.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 8 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 10 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per doz
Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Grapes (white) As. 8 per seer.
Grapes (black) from As. 10 to As. 12 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from Rs. 1 1-2 to Rs. 3 per doz
do. (Madras)
do. (Affose) nil.
do. (Nilam) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower from As. 2 to As. 8 each.
Green Peas As. 2 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Tomatoes from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Turnips (middle) from Pies 9 to As. 1 1-4 each.
Bringal from As. 1 to As. 1 1-4 per seer.
Cucumber from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 6 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 9 to As. 1 1-4 each.
French Beans As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from Pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 each.
Onions pies 9 per seer.
Carrots from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans As. 2 per seer.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 2 to As. 5 each.
Pumpkins (Red) pies. 6 per seer.
Celery from Pies 9 to As. 1 1-2 per seer.
Yames (White) Pies 9 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 1-2 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter As. 1 2 per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) As. 12 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per seer.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—72 bales wool, J Karra ; 50 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 16 bales wool and goat hair, E D Sassoon and Co ; 301 bales wool and 13 bales hides W and A. Graham and Co ; 225 cwts kung grain and 1,550 cwts oil cakes. R J Daver and Co ; 222 bales hemp, E Oomersey ; 100 bales hemp, M Dharamsey ; 20 bales wool, E Doss and Co ; 12 cwts myrabollams, J Rahimtoola ; 28 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—130 casks skins, Thas Cook and Sons ; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co ; 73 casks skins, Nizamuddin and Co ; 7 bales skins, S M Sidig ; 308 cwts fenneiseed and 100 cwts casuewnuts, R Jewandas and Co ; 100 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co ; 2,000 cwts musoor and 1,700 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,003 cwts gingellyseed, G Bhimji; 488 cwts koranjiseed, M Dhurumsey and Co ; 100 cwts mustardseed, J Fachiri ; 5 pots rosa oil, Phiroze and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—3 1-2 cwts chutney, F Nowrojee.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Virginia s—7,200 tons manganese ore R A Willis.
Castalia s—6 casks skins, Enrico H Stein.

FOR NEW YORK

Boveric s—160 cwts cashewnuts, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Serbistan s—2,000 cwts linseed, A Blaschcck and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, S Nagindas ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts ghatti borbe, S Coovrji and Bo.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kohistan s—253 bales cotton waste and fly, S Khimji ; 700 bales hemp, J H Kapadia and Co ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co ; 150 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kybfels s—4,000 cwts bonepieces, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—100 bayles cotton- K H Kayani and Co; 500 cwts mrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 600 cwts myrabollams, L Praggi; 2,000 cwts gram, C Boggiano and Co; 999 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 100 1 cwts linseed 2,254 cwt seestorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—2,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co.

FOR PALERMS.

Sicilia s—2,000 cwts wheat, D Devchand and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sicilillia s—5,005 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Leopolis s—200 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co; 100 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Devanha s—5 cwts genda horns M H E Ellias 20 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

Ichia s—200 bales rwist M Essabhoy; 300 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 700 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—25 chests opium E O Sassoon anfi Co; 10 chests opium, R Doangarsidas; 10 chest, opium, C Bomonji and Co; 10 chests opium, G Gunanmal ; 25 chests opium, M Gajanand; 10 chests opium, H Notice; 45 chests opium, C Ebrahim ; 25 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co; 15 chests opium, S Kalyonmal; 35 chests opium C Janmahomed and Co.

Ischis s—200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 575 bales cotton E D Sasoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—140 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 2 3-4 cwts moye teeth and ivory H Rowji.

Persia s—400 bales cotton, H Gouldas and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

AFFLECK-GRAVES—September 27 at Dalhousie Captain Dermot Affleck-Graves, Royal Engineers.

PRUSSIA—September 27, at Mussoorie of heart failure, George Duncan Prasnis, late P W D Govt of India, in his 72rd year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10.
Opening Ceremony, Ruttonsey Mulji Bhattia Dwelling House, 4-30 p. m.
Guild's Festival, Cathedral 6-30.
Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim : "A man's money and his credit usually disappear about the same time."—Chicago News.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 11 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Morea" will leave Bombay harbour at 3-30 p. m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

		Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	...	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (2nd and inter. class).		6-50	7-30
Poona Express	...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	...	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab	...		*
do do for Calcutta	...		*
do do for Madras	...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

		Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	...	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	...	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	...	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912) ...	...	.....	12-0

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, by kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, at the Esplanade, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day :—

March	The Uhlan's Call ..... Eilenberg
Overture	Zampa ..... Herold
Selection	Iolanthe ..... Sullivan
Valse	Blue ..... Margis
Serenade	Love in Idleness ..... Maobeth
Selection	I Pagliacci ..... Leoncavallo
Song	Violets ..... Wright
Cake Walk	Kentucky Pot foot ..... Thurban

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Batn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandine, Band master, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March	El Abanico ..... A Javaloryes
Overture	Tancredi ..... Rossini
Valse	a Op. 264 A ... Staudchen ..... Caibulka
	b Two Step ... Ghosts ..... E Dunkles
Selection	Tne Quaker Girl ..... Monckton
Valse	Songe d'Automne ..... A Joyce
Selection	The Sunshine Girl ..... Rubens
Polka (Bell Solo)	Beppo ..... Byrne

CHIEF OF JETPUR.—The Chief of Jetpur, which lies within the Kathiwar Agency, arrived in Bombay on Monday, accompanied by 25 followers.

NOTABILITIES IN BOMBAY.—Begum Bibi Bahadur Sher Jumma Khan of Junagar, with 35 followers, arrived in Bombay on Monday evening. The junior Raja of Dewas with 20 followers is another of the latest arrivals in Bombay.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October was 3,877, the daily average being 125 ; new admission, 1234 ; Parsees, 309; Hindoos, 2433 ; Mahomedans, 839 ; Christians, 296 ; 64 children were vaccinated in this month.

ANOTHER MILL STRIKE.—Another strike of millhands took place on Monday last. This time a mill at Sewri was the venue of the strike. The strikers—mostly females,—complained of ill-treatment and went out in a body. Yesterday, though attempts were made to settle the dispute, the women had not returned to work.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month, October, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,114. Among them the number of new admission was 748 ; classified : Bhattias, 29 ; Vanias, 147 ; Brahmins, 144 ; Lohanas, 22 : other castes, 406. Total 748. The daily attendance was 100.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Friday next being a Post Office holiday, on account of Diwali, the latest day for posting foreign parcels at the Town Sub-Offices will be to-morrow (Thursday).—Superscribed mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. "Persia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day. Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. "Itinda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 11th instant instead of as previously notified.

PATHAN'S FATAL JUMP.—It was exclusively reported in the "Bombay Gazette" of Tuesday that a Pathan jumped out of a fast passenger train at Kurla and was removed in a dying state to the Sir J. J. Hospital. The man died and last night the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, with a jury held an inquest touching his death. It could not be made out who the deceased was. Medical evidence showed that he died from fracture of the base of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by fracture of the skull caused by his jumping from a train in motion.

THEFTS.—The theft of a gold necklace from the house of one Ganjee, living at Duncan road, was reported to the police on Tuesday. Ganjee said that she had quarrelled with her daughter and son-in-law and thought of living apart from them. She had kept a gold necklace worth Rs. 115 in a copper vessel and it was missing. A peon named Jaffer Umar, employed in Messrs. E. D. Sassoon', office and living near the Improvement Trust Chawl in Nagpada-road, reported to the police that he had been robbed of property worth Rs. 160 from his room, which was broken into during his absence.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC.—The following are the results of the Higher Examination for Teachers' Diplomas held at Miss Schmuck's School centre (St. Leonards) on July 22nd, 1912 :—Seven candidates presented, five for Art of Teaching and two for Rudiments ; all passed. Flossie Benjamin, Art of Teaching marks gained, 85 ; award, Licentiate Violinist. Doris Mary Cox, Art of teaching, 77 ; Licentiate Pianist. Alice Gertrude Ranson, Rudiments, 92 ; Associate Pianist. Sophie Meyers, Art of Teaching, 72 ; Associate Pianist. Merebai Cowasji Jehangir, Art of Teaching 66. Myra Fleming, Art of Teaching, 63 ; Associate Pianist. Emmie Leech, Rudiments, 96.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—The Coroner, Mr. G. F Chalk, with a jury, held an inquest touching the death of an old Mahomedan woman, aged about 70. Her dead body was found near the Grant Road station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway between the Railway lines, at

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Venice S. N. Co's steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain A. Giacapello, will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Adamsturm 3,158 tons, Captain A. Hosenheir, will sail for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Kybfels, 3,158 tons, Captain C. Frisius, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Colombo, 3,900 tons, Captain M. J. Hanafur. will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Kohestan, 2,949 tons, Captain E. Owen, arrived in harbour on the Monday from London via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Catherine Apcar, 1,730 tons, Captain J. A. Davidson, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Adamsturm, 3,158 tons, Captain A. Hosenheir, will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ismaila, 3,381 tons, Captain J. F. Downing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, via Karachi with a cargo of sugar.

The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons, Captain C. A. Groves, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo and one horse.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 5.

H M S Odin		Comdr Mellon	Sloop
Barala	1349	Butler	M M & Co
Belle of France	2459	Cargill	A Yule & Co
Banca	3794	Potet ..Calcutta	P & O Co
Baron Innerdale	2140	MacAlister	W & A Graham & Co
Cornwall	3954	Howell'	W & A G & Co
Faris	739	Beanes ..Busreh	Arab Steamers
Gymeric	2598	Cussack	B N Lang
Bindoo	3156	Groves	J Finlay & Co
Yeddo	2958	Gardner	T M & Co
Inansuri	2342	Gore	B & P S N Co
Ismaila	3181	Downing	M M & Co
Kt Errant	4779	Jones	T M & Co
Kasara	505	King	M M & Co
Ocean	2450	Christiansen ...The Bombay Co	
Palitana	1933	Warrington	M M & Co
Plassey		Andrews	Transport
Singu	1912	Taylo:...Rangoon	S Wallace Co
Virginia	2789	Morgan	Philadelphia R A Willis

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Devanha	4735	Hickey	Shanghai		P & O Co
D&E City of Colombo	3301	Hamsford	Calcutta	7-11	K N & Co
F Adamsturm	3158	Harenhier	6-11		W & A G Co
K Velnay	2927	Mcmorran	Baltimore		S Smite & Co
M Catherine Apcar	1730	Davidson	Calcutta	6-11	M Mackenzie & Co
N Strathblane	2829	Lenton	Baltimore	6-11	R A Willis
O Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Bo & P S N Co		
P Kybfels	3158	Frisius	W & A G & Co		
Q Naderi	1168	Hughes	N F	Bo & P S N Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kohistan	2949	Owen	Hamburg	16-11	M M & Co
2 Castalia	4086	Mitchell	Lpool		W & A G & Co
6 Sicilia	3187	Maganzini			R Line
7 Persia	3779	Bartole			A L S N Co
8 Leopolis	2336	Badessich			A Lloyd S N Co
9 Orissa	3525	Tipper	9-11		M M & Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer			P & O Co
14 Kola	570	Eiton	P Gulf		M M & Co
15 Barbarigo	2821	Giacopallo	Calcutt	6-11	Venice L N Co
16 Serbistan	1851	Choate	Dankirk	4-11	M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mahomed			Bo S N Co
Courland	760	Ebram	M Goa	6-11	B S N Co

M W D D

Boverio	2841	Harper			W & A G & Co

P & O Dock

Edith	1815	Beeching			J Mackintosh & Co

P O Offside N

Wardha	2552	Cannock			M M & Co

P D Offside P & O

Himalaya	3700	Evans	Shanghai		P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders	From
4	H M S Odin	Mellon	Colombo, Oct 30
	Kohistan	Owen	London, Oct 1
5	Hindoo	Groves	Hull, Oct 6
	Ismaila	Downing	Java, Oct 9

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Barbarigo, Giacopello, for Calcutta.
" Kybfels, Frisins, for Hamburg.
" City of Colombo, Hannafur, for Calcutta
" Adamsturm, Hosenhein, for Calcutta.
" Catherine Apcar, Davidson, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Sicilia, for Genoa.
" Kohistan, for Hamburg, &c.
" Ischia, for China, &c.
" Cornwall, for Antwerp.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Coy's steamer Berbera left London on the evening of 2nd Nov. The same Coy's steamer Chupra left London on the afternoon of 2nd Nov.

The Clan Line Macnab arrived in London on the morning of 3rd Nov.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall sailed from Marseilles outward bound in the evening of the 4th instant. The Same Coy's steamer City of Calcutta passed Port Said homeward bound in the afternoon of the 2nd instant. The Same Coy's steamer City of Benares arrived at Liverpool homeward bound on the 3rd instant.

The Natal Line steamer Umona arrived from Bombay at Weymouth on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Cleopatra, left Trieste on the 1 t instant and is due here on the 15th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	
	h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.	
Nov.						
6	m 8 59	27 4	m	2 47	18 8	
	9 47 a	28 0		3 15 a	16 0	
7	m 9 42	27 7	m	3 38	18 4	
	10 32 a	29 0		3 52 a	15 1	
8	m 10 23	27 8	m	4 22	18 3	
	11 14 a	29 6		4 28 a	14 6	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
6	(Wednesday)	6h 41m	6h 4m
7	(Thursday)	6h 42m	6h 3m
8	(Friday)	6h 42m	6h 3m

PHASES OF THE MOON—Last Quarter, Nov. 2nd 9h. 7-6m. a.m ; New Moon, 8th 7h. 34-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 17th, 4h. 33-1m. a.m. Full Moon. 24th 9h. 42-2m. p.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 6th Nov. 1912.

DRUG-TAKING AND ITS CURE.

MR. C. B. TOWNS, who has, for some months past, been contributing a series of articles on the drug habit, to a leading American magazine, in his most recent addition to it, urges as the only method of successfully combating the evil, stringent regulation of the sale of habit-forming drugs, with the Government controlling the first distribution and the physician as the last distributor. Since the physician, by the administration of these drugs in his practice has so large a share in the creation of the habit, he is the person who may be expected to lessen it; and justice demands that he be made responsible for the entire distribution of such drugs to the public. But the writer recognises as the most difficult problem in connection with drug-habits, the treatment of those who have already become confirmed drug-takers and whom no legislation up to the present has attempted to reach. And he does not hesitate to affirm that until some provision has been made for such cases it would be an unwise and perhaps hazardous thing to put all such drugs entirely out of their reach. To do this, Mr. Towns writes, "would tend to let loose upon society a multitude of scheming and really desperate sufferers. No one will go to greater lengths than the drug-taker bent upon obtaining his dose at the usual time. Only death or rigid incarceration will keep him from it and records show that penitentiary bars have not been able to do so." Such was the experience in China, and as we know, when the smoking of opium was prohibited, drugs more deleterious in their effects were resorted to and sold as calculated to relieve sufferers and destroy the desire for opium. In the opinion of Mr. Towns the extraordinary turbulance in China was possibly due in part to the restriction of the sale of opium, principally effective among the poor. He finds that the user of opium, as a rule the most peaceable person of earth, on its withdrawal becomes highly irritable. When opium is simply withdrawn and he survives the ordeal, he usually takes to alcohol Between the opium user and the excessive alcoholic—for after the forcible withdrawal of opium he becomes excessive—there can be no doubt which is the more hostile to society. The man with the inflamed brain is more dangerous than the man who wishes to be let alone. The alcoholic is generally uproarious and wants to keep in the foreground ; the morphinist is passive and wants exclusion."

There are other differences. While the one turns night into day, the other turns day into night, and whilst an alcoholic wishes to take care of everybody's business, a morphinist is satisfied not to take care of his own. Really then suddenly to deprive the opium-taker of his drug, without providing the means of curing him of the habit, was irrational. He who resorted to cocaine was more dangerous to society than the alcoholic, and which ever way he turned he became a less desirable man and less law-abiding as the result of State interference. The question then of enabling habitual drug-taker to break himself of his habit is of paramount importance. In the United States, it appears, what is commonly spoken of as the "American type," highly nervous, living under pressure, always going to the full limit, or beyond, is particularly liable to disorders that lead to the habitual use of drugs. They belong to every grade of society. "Professional men of the highest responsibility and repute, labourers wearying of the dulness in a camping life literary men, clergymen, newspaper men, wire-tappers, shoplifters, vagrants and outcasts—all are among the number. Strangely assorted as they are they became more strangely alike under the influence of the common habit." In the United States, therefore, the necessity for providing means for curing the habit should be accepted before prohibition is peremptorily resorted to and that with the utmost possible promptitude, particularly as Mr. Towns emphatically asserts that many a record of heinous crime tells of the stimulus of a drug and when school-children in some of the largest cities are found to be using cocaine, and able to buy it at will, the limit of tolerance has surely been rendered.

Discussing the relative merits of the home cure and the sanatorium methods, Mr. Towns admits that neither is in any proper sense a treatment or anything more than a process of substitution and deprivation. As to the former in which a patient procures his own remedies, recommended by so-called experts, Mr. Towns reminds us that at the International Opium Conference in China, he exhibited seventy-six foreign "opium cures" which he had had analysed and found to contain opium—and it goes without saying that it is impossible to eliminate the effects of opium with opium or to find any substitute for opium which is not itself opium. The sale of these so-called "cures" greatly increased wherever the rigid enforcement of the anti-opium enactments had closed up the customary sources of habit-forming drugs. It is little use imagining that a man can cure himself at home, for to do so requires much more strength of character than the habitual user has left. Moreover he requires supervision. By the sanatorium method only is cure possible. For by no other is the opportunity afforded of carrying the patient through the long period of gradual reduction. But in America it is found that unless absolutely, honestly and carefully conducted and supervised, the sanatorium is worse than useless. Special treatment of each case is required. In drug addiction, says Mr. Towns, the patient is in a peculiar physical condition which requires specific treatment. A complete physiological change, then, must be produced, by which the effects of the drug, including the craving will be eliminated, leaving the patient in a fit state for recuperation, at which stage it is possible to determine any individual ailment or disability that may exist in a particular case. Over four thousand cases were treated in China under Mr. Towns' supervision and with the utmost success. The addict, therefore, had better consult his physician without delay and abandon all idea of self-treatment, for successful treatment demands from the patient the exercise of precisely that power of self-control, the loss of which drove him to the drug in the first instance.

COTTON GROWING IN EGYPT.

APROPOS the visit of the delegation of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners to Lord Kitchener at Cairo on Monday, it may be mentioned that the Egyptian Agricultural Department has recently issued a circular to cultivators embodying some very useful hints as to their methods of picking and handling cotton. They are warned against the danger of picking and storing cotton while still damp with the early morning dew, the deterioration of value through the presence of dirty cotton, of sand, leaves, etc., of unripe or of "Hindi" cotton among cotton otherwise of good quality, and particularly against the error of mixing first and second pickings, which only reduces the whole to the value of the worst. With the increased attention now being paid to such matters and the marked tendency shown by the statistics of the different varieties towards the replacement of Affi by Assili and Sakel, it is felt that there is hope of an improvement in quality generally. The Agricultural Department is now tackling seriously the question of propagating new varieties and distributing pure seed bred under scientific control. The new Botanical Laboratory at Giza, near Cairo, under the charge of Mr. W. Lawrence Balls, has now been placed in a position to produce practical results, and for this again spinners have to thank Lord Kitchener, who quickly recognised the value of these seed-breeding operations and other precautionary measures to which he referred in reply to the deputation.

TURKISH PRISONERS IN ITALY.

ACCORDING to the correspondent of a Home contemporary there is one community in Italy to which news of the conclusion of the war with Turkey would bring particular relief. That is the people of Lucca. A friend who spent some time there recently tells him that when he was there the inhabitants of Lucca were talking of a revolution because of the Turks being in possession of the town. There were 400 Turks there, large, bulky, good-natured-looking men, mostly civil servants from Rhodes and other islands. They wore a red fez, and everywhere one went—at the best seats in the cafes, at the windows of the news-shops where illustrated papers on the war were displayed inside the restaurants, and in the market-places the red headgear and stout faces were always to be seen. "Lucca men would explain almost with tears how the Turks got seven lire a day and were enjoying very happy times, and many Italians had to live on one lire a day. Worse still, there was a prisoner who had fifty lire a day and a carriage and coachman at his service and many privileges." The Government would not tell the name of this pasha, but it is said if they did not get all that money back from the Turks, Lucca would pay no more taxes. Still they did not seem to bear ill-will to the Turks. Their anger was all against the Government—for treating their enemies so much better than their own people.

THE FIRST SHOT.

COMMENTING on the somewhat grotesque incident at the outbreak of the Balkan war when Prince Peter of Montenegro formally opened the campaign by firing the first shot, students of history have been reminded of the famous "baptism of fire" which the Prince Imperial, son of Napoleon III., underwent at Saarbrucken at the very beginning of the Franco-Prussian War. He fired the first gun in the campaign on August 2, 1870. He was then only fourteen years of age, and had been sent to the seat of war by his mother in order to instil new patriotism into the French nation and to stifle the criticism of the opponents of the war. The Prince's shot perhaps proved lucky. Anyhow Saarbrucken was promptly evacuated by the immensely inferior German troops. But four days later the main German army of the district inflicted a crushing defeat on the French at Spicheren, four miles from Saarbrucken, and the town fell into the hands of the Germans again. When the French disaster began the Prince Imperial had to take refuge to England.

"5 TO 1 ON" THE DEMOCRAT.

The citizens of the United States appear to be pretty certain as to the result of the Presidential election which will take place in a few days. Dr. Woodrow Wilson came into the arena with almost dramatic suddenness and at a time when the principal party was riven by the personal animosities of its two leading exponents. Twelve months ago few people in or out of the United States would have had the temerity to prophecy a victory for the Democrats, although there was even then no gain saying the fact that Mr. Taft was not so popular as at the time of his election; but Mr. Roosevelt had said he would not contest the position, and it certainly looked "odds on" for Mr. Taft's re-election. Then the something which always controls big issues happened, and Mr. Roosevelt came into the fray. The campaign of the succeeding months will ever be memorable as a complete study in the art of abusive vituperation. At times it was almost impossible to believe that any two men occupying leading positions in a civilized country could so far forget their duty and patriotic obligations as did Messrs. Taft and Roosevelt. They flung the most shameful charges at each other, all the more shameful because in many instances neither believed them true. The controversy, if so mild a word can describe adequately the indelicacies of the struggle, filled the outside world with amazement, and wonder that either could ever have commanded the intelligent support of an intelligent and business-like people. Both belonged to the same party, the same school of political thought, but though at times we were asked to believe that they stood for varying ideals of public and political morality, it was only too evident that in the battle there was no thought of anything more or less than personal hatred and malice. Meanwhile, the Democrats were working more silently, but definitely. At the Convention at which their canditate was nominated, there were prospects of a breeze, but these were, happily, dissipated, and when Dr. Woodrow Wilson secured the verdict, it was accorded by practically a united party. To-day he is said to be a mighty favourite for the ultimate victory and we hope he will win, if only for the sake of the assurance that the head of a friendly and related people will be a man who can be relied upon to rule in tranquility and to observe the ordinary decencies of public life.

IS ENGLAND ON THE DOWN GRADE?

AN English magazine has been asking the very unnecessary question, "Is England on the down-grade ?" and finds the replies sufficiently important for publication. They would have been had they been made by important people. Sir Hiram Maxim and, in a way, Sir Charles Macara are important; but we confess we would rather have the verdict of men more intimately in touch with world-wide interests than they can hope to be. Sir Hiram can speak of engineering and scientific interests, and can tell us also something of the mystery of flight, while the Lancashire knight knows something about cotton. But why Mr. Gilmour, the aviator, Sir Joseph Lyons, whilom artist and caterer and Mr. F. B. Meyer, Baptist minister, should be on the jury probably only the *Strand Magazine* knows. After all, need such a question have been asked at all ? The daily round of increased trade, the constant display of recuperativeness after industrial and commercial dislocations surely furnish us with steadily accumulating evidence that all is well. We may not be able to point to the same results (*pace* Sir Hiram Maxim) as Germany and Japan, but these are nations still in their infancy, so to speak, and their progress from "a very backward state" to the front ranks must need to be startling, when compared with the steadier plodding of a people which have for long been a world nation. We have our troubles, of course; but like Home Rule and Lloyd Georgism, they are chiefly of our own making and need not be painted into any picture of Britain as she is.

THE P. and O. Co's "Macedonia" arrived at Suez, from Colombo, on the morning of the 3rd instant.

THE P. and O. Co's "Somali" arrived at Suez, from Colombo, on the evening of November 3rd.

THE P. and O. Co's "Malaja" arrived at Suez, from Bombay, on the morning of November 3rd.

MR. F. D. OLDFIELD, I. C. S., has been appointed to act as a Judge of the Madras High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice W. B. Ayling on special leave.

THE Bombay Radio office has been in touch with the transport "Dufferin" since 2 a.m., yesterday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 4 p.m., on Thursday.

H. M. S. "ODIN," Commander W. Mellon, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Colombo, which port she left on the 30th October.

THE Report by the Economic Botanist on the operations of the Botanical Survey, Bombay Presidency, during the year 1911-12 was published yesterday.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

WARLINGHAM'S VICTORY IN THE CESAREWITCH.

The Danger of Overlooking Form.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 18.

The explanations of those who had prophesied wins for all the horses in the Cesarewitch have been amusing in the extreme. The fact is that all of us overlooked form and paid the penalty for doing so. One well-known sporting writer remarks that "when a fortnight ago, Warlingham won the Newmarket October Handicap, the inference almost universally drawn from the performance was that Irish Marine would probably win the Cesarewitch. Very likely the son of Desmond would actually have justified this deduction if he had remained sound. It is, however, astonishing and absurd that so few realised that Warlingham himself came well into the reckoning. Ten days previously, at Windsor, Irish Marine had given Warlingham 14lb. and a two lengths' beating ; in the Cesarewitch the difference in the weights was increased to 17lb. When one thinks the matter out now it is by no means certain that Irish Marine could successfully have conceded that extra 3lb.

At any rate, it is pretty obvious that, even supposing he could have done so, Warlingham would not, on the Windsor running, have been far behind. When, therefore, Irish Marine was compelled to go into retirement, Warlingham most assuredly ought to have come to the front. Far from doing so, he was found yesterday a wanderer in the wilderness of long odds, practically friendless, although his owner was continually directing the attention of his friends to him. Once again, therefore, there was a demonstration of the fact that after a big race has resulted in an unexpected manner, it is generally possible to find very good reasons for the way in which things shaped themselves. It may be argued that Warlingham put himself out of court when he finished so far behind Wagstaff at Windsor last week. There is not, I am afraid, much consolation to be derived from that reflection. What about Rathlea's performance at Haydock Park last Friday, or Balscadden's at Doncaster Excuses had, indeed, to be made for the majority of the candidates and Warlingham's form at Windsor the other day was so manifestly untrue that no importance was attached to it. It can be seen clearly enough now that Warlingham had an obvious chance.

AN EASY VICTORY.

There were no half-measures about his victory. He came right away from the others a furlong and a half from the winning post, and, breasting the final ascent with great resolution, finished an easy three lengths in front of Tootles, who had been hard driven for three furlongs. There was a general impression that the race had been run at a slow pace. The fact that more than half the competitors were bunched together as they approached the Bushes certainly lent colour to that idea. Nevertheless, Warlingham's time was a second faster than that credited to Willonyx a year ago, when the race was run on hard going. Unfortunately, however, the timing of the Cesarewitch cannot implicitly be relied upon. The watch-holders are in the Press stand, facing the middle of Tattersall's ring. The start is not visible from there. The "cue" has, consequently, to be taken from a man standing at the corner of the Ditch mount, whose duty it is to drop a a white flag when the barrier is raised. But inasmuch as this official is a mile away from the starting post, it will be easy for him to be a second late. Then, again, the watch-holders are fifty yards away from the winning-post, and have to guess the moment when the leader actually crosses the imaginary line. The times taken under these disadvantageous conditions can, therefore, only be accepted as approximate, and a second one way or the other is neither here nor there, although in that fraction of a minute a racing horse covers sixteen or seventeen yards.

THE RUGBY CRISIS.

The committee appointed by the English Rugby Union to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the suspensions, made by the Devon County Committee, of officials connected with Devon clubs will meet at Exeter to-day, but I am not likely to know the result before the mail leaves. For four weeks the subject has been the one topic discussed in Devon and Cornish Rugby circles. Speculation is rife as to the probable findings of this committee, which consists of Messrs. A. M. Crook (president of the Rugby Union), A. Hartley and E. Prescott (vice-presidents), M. F. Waters, and J. Baxter.

The trouble had its beginnings as far back as last May, when two Northern Union clubs played an exhibition match on the ground of the Plymouth Rugby Football Club. Following on this game, determined efforts were made by persons connected with the Northern Union to institute a professional Rugby League in the West. Their efforts met with little success—so small, indeed, that at the beginning of the present season it was thought that the Northern Union venture had failed. At the beginning of the present season there came the announcement of the disbanding of the Plymouth club. But the first really important move came when the Devon Rugby Union summoned certain officials of Devon clubs to a meeting, as a result of which seven well-known club officials were suspended and reported to the Rugby Union upon a charge of insubordination. Directly after the meeting Mr. A. E. Bryant, an official of the defunct Plymouth club, stated that he could prove that professionalism was rampant in the West, and that breaches of the rules, as for instance, payment for broken time, had existed for years.

THE SPRINGBOKS.

The Springboks have had their baptism of Welsh fire, and did very well under it. Of course, Monmouth were not a strong side, and the Colonials had a much harder task to escape unscathed from the West of England. Still, it looks as if they are going to prove a very fine side. They are strengthening their combination, and no doubt learning as they go along. Yesterday they confirmed this by their splendid victory over Glamorgan by 35 points to 3. In this game they had to tackle more of the real Welsh article than was the case at Pontypool, and there is no doubt they tackled and defeated it very thoroughly. I wonder, "Astral" asked in a contemporary before the game was played, if they will be as ready to pick up a wrinkle as their predecessors were in the corresponding game of 1906. When Teddy Morgan worked that cross kick against them and enabled Joseph to get a try from it the 'Boks' were simply flabbergasted. They had never seen this sort of thing before, but having once experienced it they soon tried it for themselves, and it was part of the irony of fate that black day at Swansea, when Wales were so badly beaten by the South Africans that the winners worked the cross kick with deadly effect against their teachers. The present team have not satisfied everybody, but they have scored 25 tries to 2 in five matches, which is convincing enough. The only thing that surprises one is Douglas Morkel's falling off in the matter of conversion. Only 8 out of the 25 tries have been majorised, and this is hardly creditable to the "finest place kicker in the world."

Since the appointment of the Rugby Union Committee there have been several sensational developments arousing considerable feeling in the West. Additional officials and players have received instructions to attend to-day's meeting. But the case that is creating the most interest is that of F. Gilbert, one of Cornwall's best three-quarters, and one of the finest players in the West. He has been accused by Mr. Bryant, and to these charges, at present unknown he will have to reply to-morrow. His connection with Mr. Bryant is due to the fact that he formerly occasionally assisted the now defunct Plymouth club.

Mr. H. A. Miller, the hon. secretary of the Camborne Club, has also been summoned to attend. Camborne were among the keenest of the Northern Union's supporters, so that Mr. Miller's evidence will be awaited with special interest. All the accused deny every allegation which has been made against them.

The general feeling in Rugby circles is that the findings of the committee will be of the utmost importance. The outlook so far as amateurism is concerned is very black, and many prominent officials and players in London fear that amateur Rugby in the West is finished. That the Rugby Union are determined to get at the very bottom of the trouble there can be no doubt.

LAWN TENNIS.

Lawn tennis is booming strongly, and experts are already balancing the odds for the Davis Cup final at the end of next month. A. E. Crawley, one of our best known writers on the game, has been busy, and in the course of a recent article on prospects and, incidentally, picking out whom he considers to be the best ten players of the world, said :—

It would be a case of rank false modesty to pretend to ignore the extraordinary boom in the popularity of the game. This has actually come on with the wet summer, and these warm October middays are inflating it. Where once rackets and nets and shoes were being stored away for the winter, there is now all the appearance of the beginning of a new season. Hundreds of grass courts near town are in daily use, and scores of hard courts are being laid down in contract time.

One discovers now that many people have long possessed private hard courts. With a sort of instinctive unanimity, there are being arranged here, there, and everywhere private tournaments on the American system, not for a week or a fortnight, but to last throughout the winter, play being, for instance, on Sundays when fine.

It may interest the generality of enthusiasts to make an attempt to select and rank ten of the world's players, who may form a hierarchy in this cosmopolitan game. International visits are so regular a feature to-day that some notion of relative merit is essential. The fact that this country or that now and again stands out of the Davis Cup or Wimbledon, or other national championships is no longer a bar to an estimate. Cross-references are numerous and assist decision. In the case of men, who show a tendency to drop out of the game, or appear to be just beginning the down grade, as must inevitably happen, it seems best to give them the benefit of the doubt. Such are, perhaps, the great Americans, W. A. Larned, Beals Wright, and F. B. Alexander, and our own great player Roper Barrett. With another great English player the case is rather different. Gore is a standing refutation of the maxim, "Youth will be served." At times Barrett appears to join him, but on the whole, if a choice is to be made between the two, one must fix on Gore as to be ranked. Relativity of form is always fascinating, and if the estimate below assists the average enthusiast to compare heroes, its appearance will not be in vain. It would be tedious to enumerate the matches on which it is based, or the various individual details which count just as much.

I would select the ten best and class them as follows :—

1.
N. E. Brookes (Australasia).
A. H. Gobert (France).
2.
A. F. Wilding (Australasia).
3.
W. A. Larned (U. S. A.).
Beals C. Wright (U.S.A.).
O. P. Dixon (Great Britain).
M. E. McLoughlin (U.S.A.).
A. W. Gore (Great Britain).
W. J. Clothier (U.S.A.).
R. N. Williams (U.S.A.).

Judgment, generalship, and perfection in some strokes give Brooke the first place; perfection in all strokes gives Gobert the second. Actuality and potentiality alike must be counted in our estimate. This principle may justify Gobert's place, as also the inclusion of R. N. Williams, on the one hand, and of Gore on the other. In the second grade Wilding stands alone. Between this and the first and the third there may at times be no difference, at other times conditions may reverse the whole order, "high a priori road" may be allowed to retain it for reference, or an order of starting.

LADIES' GOLF.

The first meeting of the autumn season of the Ladies' Golf Union took place at Sheringham. The first meeting took place at Sheringham, when the "Oppenheim" Challenge Shield was won by the Royal West Norfolk Club with a total aggregate of 521 for the two rounds. Miss Joan Game, by defeating Mrs. Steinmetz in the final, won the "Sumpter" Cup, and the Norfolk Coronation medal went to Mrs. Steinmetz, whom golfers can quite well remember as Miss Reed, the leading player for Essex before her marriage.

The Kent Championship, preceded by the L. G. U. Kent County Club meeting took place at Sundriged Park on October 1 and following days. A satisfactory entry of sixty-six players and lovely weather ensured the success of the meeting. The course measured over 6,000 yards and the recent rains made the going rather heavy, so that Mrs. Lionel Jackson's 89 was quite a creditable winning score for the Scratch Challenge Bowl. The Handicap Bowl was won by Miss Man, a promising young golfer with already considerable repute in the hockey field. Her return of 92, less 10 equals 82, also won her the Lady Harris Cup. Miss Ramsey, 85 (93-8), took the handicap prize in the first division, and Mrs. W. A. Powell that in the second division. On the next day the County Championship was commenced. This event is open to all who can qualify by birth or a year's residence. At the end of the fourth round the four top players in the L. G. U. Club Team remained in—Mrs Lionel Jackson, Mrs. J. R. Mason, Mrs. Phelips, and the holder, Mrs. Cautley. Two of them had already gained premier honours, and other two on former occasions had been runners-up. The semi-finals produced no especial incidents. Mrs. Jackson beat Mrs. Mason by 4 and 2. The winner turned 4 up, and was out in 43. In the other match Mrs. Cautley beat Mrs. Phelips by 6 and 5. The holder stood 2 up at the turn, and she then won the next four holes. Her putting during the match was remarkably accurate; on five greens she took only one putt, but her driving, usually her strong point was indifferent.

MEDIATION IN THE BALKANS.

TURKEY WANTS "IMPOSED ARMISTICE."

Vigorous and Definite Refusal by France.

FURTHER SUCCESSES BY THE BULGARIANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Nov. 4.

The Porte addressed to the French Government a request that the Powers intervene to arrest hostilities and impose an armistice on the Balkan States.

France replied that such action was impossible without infringing International Law and appearing to side against the Balkan States, but that she was ready to consider with the Powers a request for mediation proper.

Reuter learns that Great Britain is communicating with the other Powers before replying to Turkey.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The *pourparlers* between the Powers, already in progress upon the basis of M. Poincare's proposals, are likely to be expedited by the Porte's application for mediation.

M. Poincare proposed the recognition of political and administrative changes in the parts occupied by the Allies, the retention of the Sultan's sovereignty in Constantinople and the surrounding region, and the summoning of a European conference to which the Balkan States would be invited.

LONDON, Nov 5.

The Porte's attempt to secure mediation of the Powers was made not merely at Constantinople, but also in the European capitals.

The Turkish Ambassador in Paris, yesterday had two interviews with M. Poincare, who pointed out in the most emphatic manner that such intervention would impede the victorious advance of the Allies and enable Turkey to re-form her troops and offer a more vigorous resistance.

Though annoyance is expressed in Paris at the attitude of the Austrian Press, it is pointed out that negotiations have not been broken off and that an eventual agreement should be possible in view of Austria's affirmations that she has no territorial ambitions.

AN OFFER TO AUSTRIA.

It appears that Russia initiated the proposal for a declaration of disinterestedness on the part of the Powers. France informed Austria that she would readily recognise her economic and customs privileges in the new Balkan territories, and would not object, for instance, to a special customs regime in Novi Bazar.

MORE BULGARIAN VICTORIES.

SOFIA, Nov. 4.

The Bulgarians, after fierce fighting, have captured Bak, on the Salonika-Constantinople Railway, thus finally cutting off the Turkish-Macedonian army.

The Bulgarian Eastern Army on Saturday repulsed the Turkish attack at Banarhissar, routing the Turks and capturing five officers and 130 men and also a quick-firing battery.

PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Mr. Asquith announced in the House of Commons to-night that H. M. battleship "Weymouth," arrived at Besika Bay on November 2nd, going to Constantinople, and also that Sir Gerard Lowther had detained the steamer "City of Chios" there, in case Britishers were in danger.

Mr. Asquith said another warship would be stationed at Salonika.

BULGARIAN PROGRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Bulgarians are straining every nerve to hasten the fall of Adrianople. They admit that the troops require rest after the great battle, but are confident that they will be in front of Tchataldja this week.

Meanwhile, it is admitted in Athens, that the Greeks advancing on Monastir after their victory at Nalbankoi, were checked at Janitza by a superior Turkish force and forced to entrench themselves.

The Montenegrins have apparently suffered some reverses in the siege of Scutari, which rains, and consequent floods are impeding. The Turks have recaptured two positions at Tarabosch.

The Greeks have occupied the island of Phara, and are appointing Governors of the captured islands.

The Turks are confident that the Bulgarians are too exhausted to advance rapidly, and are preparing a vigorous resistance at Tchataldja. Asiatic troops are constantly arriving in Constantinople, where 1,500 Circassian horsemen landed yesterday.

CAUSE OF TURKISH DEFEAT.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Competent observers agree that the total failure of commissariat and excessive mobilisation, with a marked insufficiency of officers, are largely the causes of the Turkish rout.

OTTOMAN OPTIMISM.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A circular Note to Ottoman Ambassadors, describes the situation as embarrassing but not desperate. It says that while the Balkan States have completed their mobilisation, the Porte has hardly begun, and it is able to continue the war for a long time. It must not be thought, because the enemy has advanced to a few points on an extended battle-front that, therefore, the war is finished.

GREEK STEAMER BLOWN UP.

SOFIA, Nov. 5.

Considerable Servian forces are arriving here and proceeding to Adrianople. It is reported that fighting continues between Serai and Tchorlu.

It is stated in Vienna that a Greek steamer was blown up by a mine in Salonika harbour while picking up her moorings near the cruiser "Maria Teresa." The latter was uninjured.

A steamer from Heraklea has been sunk by a mine in the Black Sea. It is believed that she was Turkish. The crew and 42 passengers were drowned.

SIND RELIEF FUND.

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

The Karachi branch of the Sind Red Crescent Society has sent the follwing telegram to the Viceroy:—Sind Red Crescent Society is highly indebted to your Excellency for the interest taken in and the liberal contribution towards the Turkish Relief Fund, which will surely rouse Moslem generosity throughout India.—(sd.), Mir Ayubkhan, President.

REMITTANCES FROM RANGOON

RANGOON, Nov, 5.

Haji Ahmed Mools Dawood, president of the Turkish Relief Fund, has despatched a remittance of Rs. 30,000 through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to the Grand Vizier at Constantinople in aid and relief of the Turkish wounded in the Balkan war.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association, a public meeting of the Moslem citizens of Bombay will be held at 9 p.m., to-night at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant-road, to consider the present situation in the Balkan War and to express sympathy towards the oppressed Moslem States.

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

Result of the Melbourne Cup.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The following is the result of the Melbourne Cup:—

Piastre 1
Hallowmass 2
Uncle Sam 3

Twenty-three ran.

Won by one and a half lengths, with three-quarters between second and third.

Betting at start, 6 to 1 against Piastre.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Government will Apply Closure to Welsh Church Bill.

LONDON, Nov 5.

The House of Commons has rejected, by a majority of 103, the Unionist amendment establishing proportional representation for the Irish House of Commons.

The Government has given notice of a closure motion in regard to the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, allowing 17 days for finishing the discussion. Fourteen of them will be allotted to the committee stage. It is expected that the Opposition will protest vehemently.

COTTON GROWING.

Lord Kitchener and the Cotton Spinners' Federation.

CAIRO, Nov. 4.

The members of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners were to-day received by Lord Kitchener, who indicated the necessity for careful selection of seed.

His lordship called attention to the new species of cotton grown in the experimental nurseries in Cairo, which, he trusted, would give a good return in future.

He pointed out that the large drainage works now being executed would increase the cultivated area.

Sir Charles Macara, replying, said that everybody was impressed with Egypt's cotton production and the energy displayed in improving cotton.

MONGOLIA.

Convention Defining Rights of Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 5.

A telegram from Urga, states that the Mongolian Ministers have signed a Convention defining the rights of Russian subjects and traders in Mongolia.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

The Weather Bureau predicts splendid weather for the Presidential Campaign. Leaders throughout the country are doing their utmost to bring every voter to the poll.

NEW JAPANESE LINE.

TOKIO, Nov. 5.

The Osaka Merchants' Steamship Company is opening a line between Kobe and Calcutta.

KING OF SIAM'S ESTATE.

CAIRO, Nov. 4.

Probate has been granted of the English estate of the late King Chulalongkorn of Siam, amounting to £110,000, to the present King.

OBITUARY.

RANGOON, Nov. 5.

Mr. S. Ashe, an Indian Mutiny veteran, died here yesterday at the age of 89.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The death is announced of Sir Charles D'Aguilar.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

[General Sir Charles Lawrence D'Aguilar, K.C.B., (retired) was born in 1821, the son of the late Lieut.-General Sir George D'Aguilar, K.C.B. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1838 and was attached as Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces in China during the years 1843-48. He also saw service in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. Appointed to the command of Woolwich district from 1874 to 1879, he received the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1877 and Colonel Commandant of the Corps to which he belonged. He married in 1852 Emily, daughter of the Vice-Admiral the Hon. J. Percy C.B., brother of the 5th Duke of Northumberland.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Further Charges against the India Office.

THE COUNCIL BILLS SALES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The third article on Indian Finance and Currency in the *Times* is nearly three columns long.

It deals with the cash balances and denounces the gigantic accumulation of Indian balances in London which, it says, are entirely unwarranted and directly affect the rate-payer.

The writer charges the Secretary of State for India with abusing the weekly sales of Council Bills. Further, while admitting the expediency of holding a reasonable balance to meet the Secretary's obligations in London, the correspondent points out that, latterly, the selling of Bills has been enormously in excess of needs with the result that the balances last March reached the colossal sum of nearly eighteen millions. This money, he says, was lent in London, to "approved" borrowers and represents millions withdrawn from the poor of the country for the convenience of banks trading on inadequate gold reserves.

He urges that the Secretary of State should confine his financial operations to an irreducible minimum. He also complains of the systematic reduction of the Indian element on the Finance Committee of the India Office.

He concludes by urging a reversion to a balance of four millions which was found quite satisfactory up to 1907.

SILVER PURCHASES.

Mr. Harold Baker, replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Rupert Gwynne, said that prior to the present year purchases of silver for the Government of India had been made mostly through Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid, and Messrs. Sharpe and Wilkins, and also, to a much smaller extent, from the Chartered Bank of India, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the London City and Midland Bank.

WIRELESS FOR MADRAS.

Well Supported Arguments in its Favour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Correspondence has passed between the Government of Madras and the Madras Port Trust regarding the necessity for installing a wireless station in Madras, and the Hon'ble Sir Francis Spring has strongly advocated such an installation, which, together with installations at Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon and onships, would adequately cover Indian seas and would be a most useful adjunct to the imperial wireless chain.

"It is not always possible," says the *Madras Mail*, "to back up an argument with concrete illustration of its cogency but such an illustration has been afforded in Madras. We allude to the great use which the presence of the B. I. S. N. steamer "Tara" fitted with wireless apparatus was to the public of Madras on the occasion of the approaching arrival of Lord Pentland. Had the "Tara" not been able to communicate with the steamer "Simla" there would have been no information available regarding the new Governor's arrangements until the latter boat had arrived off Madras harbour. By getting information while the "Simla" was some 60 miles away it was possible to obviate much of the confusion and inconvenience caused by the late arrival of the steamer. Once such an installation has proved useful it will always be useful. It is only the opportunities for use that convert luxury into necessity. Madras is peculiarly suitable for such an installation. She has a great length of foreshore unimpeded by obstructions in any way, at any point of which it would be possible to have a station."

THE CALCUTTA PARSEES.

High Priest of the Deccan Granted an Interview.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Sirdar Shams-ul-Ulama Dastur Kaikobad, High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, Malwa, etc., accompanied by Mrs. Dastur and the Hon. Mr. K. D. Mehta, C.I.E., were granted an interview by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Carmichael at about half past ten this morning. After a quarter of an hour's conversation on general topics the visitors left by motor car.

BURMA OFFICIAL ITEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 5.

Col. H. Carruthers, I.M.S., will proceed on long leave to Europe on Friday.

Col. A. O. Evans, who has been appointed to act as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma, in his place, will arrive here to-morrow.

Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge, Lower Burma Chief Court, will proceed on long leave from March 2nd, 1913.

Mr. C. C. S. Clarke, senior Superintending Engineer, Burma, who is transferred to the Central Provinces, was entertained at a farewell dinner at Minto-mansions on Saturday last, by the members of the Public Works Department.

SIR ROBERT CARLYLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 4.

Sir Robert and Lady Carlyle arrived by the "Arankola" on their Burma tour this afternoon and they leave to-night for Maymyo, where they will be the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Sir Robert and Lady Carlyle were allowed to land by a launch, but all other passengers were detained for over two hours owing to a case of cholera which occurred on board at the mouth of the Rangoon River.

Brigadier-General Herbert and staff called officially on Sir Robert at 4 o'clock, when the usual salute was fired.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Mullah's Abortive Campaign in Mohmand Country.

ALARMING INCIDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

A few days ago Barbara Mullah appeared in the Mohmand country with some hundreds of followers, announcing that he was going to punish such sections as received allowances from the Government of India.

He burnt some houses in Kamali Halimzai and then moved on to Burhan Khel and the Peshawar frontier. There, however, he received no support, as the troops at Shalikadar and Abazai had been reinforced.

The Mohmands generally plucked up courage and resented his proceedings. His followers thereupon dwindled down and eventually disappeared.

LATER

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

News from Peshawar states that last week an alarm occurred on the Mohmand border. It appears that Barbara Mullah with a large number of followers and his disciples and men from the northern valleys appeared in the Kamali Halimzai country, giving out that he was going out to punish the "assured clans" among the Mohmands, namely, those clans which are in receipt of allowances from the British Government. He burned some houses in Kamali village and then moved on with his lashkar (army) into the Barhan Khel tract expecting to gain adherents there. Some of his men were seen on the hills above Matta, and arrangements were at once made to strengthen the garrisons at the forts of Shabkadar and Abazai, and also to send up all the available Border Military Police to Matta. Burhan Khel would, however, have nothing to say to the Mullah, and as other sections also declared against him, his adventure collapsed. His lashkar was reported to have broken up on Monday, and the peace on the Border should, therefore, remain undisturbed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

Second Lieutenant Wheeler, R.E., on arrival in India for a tour on duty, is posted to the Military Works in the Meerut Division.

Major-Genl. Davison, C. B., Commanding the Nasirabad Brigade, is granted leave out of India for six months.

Col. Thring, 27th Cavalry, will command the Brigade during Genl. Davison's absence.

Lieut. Thwaytes, Dorsetshire Regt., has been appointed to the Army Pay Dept. and ordered to Portsmouth.

Capt. F. Rainsford-Hannay, 44th Batty. Royal Field Artillery, Bellary, is transferred to the 80th Batty., R. F. A., at Kildare.

Lieut. Bamberger, R. E., Public Works Dept. has been selected for appointment to the Sappers and Miners employed in the Lohit Country.

Capt. F. W. Lovedale, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Brigade-Major, Abbottabad Brigade.

Cap. N. R. M. Tyler, 1st Battn. Durham Light Infantry has been nominated to succeed Capt. Roche as Brigade-Major, Southern Brigade, in April next.

Lieut. C. G. Lloyd, Essex Regt. is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps.

The following tour of the General Officer Commanding Southern Army is published :—

November 4th—Monday, departure from Ootacamund at 15-9 ; arrived at Mettupalayan at 18-55 ; departure from Mettupalayan at 19-40.

November 5th—Tuesday, arrived at Bangalore 18-30.

November 6th—Wednesday, departure from Bangalore at 7.

November 7th—Thursday, arrival at Satara Road at 16-32, halt.

November 10th—Sunday, departure from Satara Road at 14-10 ; arrival at Poona, at 19-50 ; departure from Poona, at 21-45.

November, 11th—Monday, arrival at Ahmednagar 7-2.

November 12th—Tuesday, departure from Ahmednagar at 22-56.

November 14th—Thursday arrival at Saugor, at 11-0, halt.

November 16th—Saturday, departure from Saugor at 11-7.

November 17th—Sunday, arrival at Jubbulpore, at 7-30, halt.

The continuation of the above tour will be published hereafter. Arrivals and departures private.

The General Officer will be accompanied by Major W. H. Beaon, Assistant Military Secretary, and Major C. L. Gregory, General Staff Officer.

26th Cavalry.—Lieut-Colonel A. S. Arnold, 2nd in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major M. H. Henderson, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Colonel F. C. Logan-Home granted leave.

96th Berar Infantry.—Major J. R. Kennedy, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A. H. Coke granted leave.

Captain R. F. Peiniger, No. 62 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be officiating Garrison Quarter-Master, Fort St. George.

Captain W. D. Keyworth, Indian Medical Service, to take over officiating Medical Charge of 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Captain A. N. Thomas, Indian Medical Service, to take over Medical Charge of 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Lieut-Colonel G. S. Thomson, Indian Medical Service, to take over officiating Medical Charge of 127th Baluch Light Infantry.

Major W. F. Hessey, 1st Bn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has been warned to embark for India about 22nd November 1912.

Major R. Masefield has been posted to the 2nd Bn. The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) on promotion.

Lieutenant F. E. Buller, Royal Engineers, on arrival in India, is posted to Secunderabad.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave :—80th Carnatic Infantry Major G. A. G. Taylor from 30th October 1912 to date of retirement, ex-India.

83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry:—Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Allenby, 2nd-in-Command, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, to be commandant, vice Lieut-Colonel J. C. W. Erick vacated.

113th Infantry, Major F. L. Lloyd-Jones, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain B. I. H. Adler, Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Colonel A. H. Bolton granted leave.

MR. MONTAGU'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

The Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu arrived on Saturday at Srinagar. He was accompanied by his brother and Mr. Peel, Private Secretary. Informal visits were exchanged between his Highness and Mr. Montagu.

The Assam-Bengal Railway authorities telegraph from Chittagong (Bengal):—Yesterday a diversion was put in at the place of the accident at Sarindi station, at mile 60 on the main line. The 3 up mixed train from Chittagong yesterday passed without transhipment.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Indian Catholics' Address of Welcome.

A SYMPATHETIC REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Deputations of the Catholic Indian Association and the Indian Christian Association waited on the new Governor to-day with addresses of welcome. His Excellency replied as follows :—It is a true welcome to Lady Pentland and myself to be greeted on our arrival here by you, who take an active part in Indian national life and at the same time belong to that religion which is our dearest possession. Your longings for progress and unity bring home to us vividly the strength of the bonds which unite so many of those who own allegiance to the British Crown. Recent increases in in your numbers, as well as your progress in education are alike remarkable. I rejoice to know in regard to both of your associations that your membership in this Presidency is so large, for surely everyone who holds your views must be an active influence for good.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

I am aware that there is in Madras a large Catholic Christian community and that the Presidency owes much now, as heretofore, to the labours of that portion of the Christian community. All those who are interested in its welfare must acknowledge with deep gratitude the debt of Southern India to the heroism and devotion of the earliest pioneers who came here as Catholic missionaries, and who have been followed by many others in a life of self-sacrifice and brotherly love. Let me say also that I readily note for consideration the special observations which you make in regard to the Catholic Christian Community.

SCOTTISH WORKERS.

Allusion has been made to my experience of the administration of public education in Scotland, where the value of education is a lively and cherished tradition. I recollect, too, that some of the Protestant missionaries and leaders of Christian work in India to whom you allude from the days of Alexander Duff in Calcutta to those of your lifelong friend, Principal William Miller of Madras, came from Scotland, and perhaps on that account devoted much of their strength to the work of education. To all who share their aspirations your record to-day of steady increase of literacy among Christians must indeed be gratifying, and not less so the brighter prospects of that extension of education among women and girls which in India, as elsewhere, is now recognised as a vital condition of progress. The opening of the Queen Mary College last week by Lady Hardinge is only one of the many hopeful indications for the future of women's education in India.

HIGHER IDEALS.

There cannot be any doubt that we may recognise also the mark of Christian influence in those higher social and religious ideals to which you have alluded as being evident around us. The spirit of Christ cannot be better manifested in every good and pure impulse, and the breadth of view that makes this possible is a true source of thankfulness and confidence to-day.

I trust that the high purposes of your two associations may continue to gain support here and sympathy abroad. I wish you all success and joy in your work, and on behalf of Lady Pentland and myself I thank you for your presence here.

COCKNEY DIALECT DYING.

Effect of Modern Education on Speech.

London schoolmasters say that the Cockney speech which the late Professor Skeat expected to become the standard English of the future, is dying out. "I suppose the disappearance of the true Cockney accent and vocabulary is partly due to our influence," said an East-end schoolmaster to a representative. "Personally, I regret the loss of its peculiar vocabulary, though the modern London accent pleases my own ear much better than the Cockney accent. But the disuse of a word is a blow to anyone who has been accustomed to employ or to hear it. One often notices, for instance, that old-fashioned people are still a little shocked when 'humble' is pronounced with an aspirate, or when one uses the word 'awful.' They have a feeling that both vocabulary and accent are fixed things.

"But the influence of modern schooling is seriously impairing the Cockney vocabulary, and practically eliminating the Cockney accent from the streets. Such a true Cockney word as 'skellington' for 'skeleton' is hardly used at all now. We schoolmasters have no longer any occasion to prick up our ears in order to understand what our boys and girls say. At one time, I remember, one would listen to a phrase and know it was in English, but then have to wait a few moments before it re-translated itself, so to speak, into our own accentuation.

"'Any Londoners who are not imported creatures and who remain poor have at the present day two languages. There is the language which they learn at school and employ in business, and this is a quite standard English. Then there is 'Cockney,' not so rich in words as it used to be, but employed as their own colloquialism. It has ceased to be a thing of the streets and the shops, but it is still a thing of the homes. We do not overhear it so much any longer, because it has retired to the tenements, where most of us have no entry, I often think that in Clerkenwell it is still to be found at its purest, and one should certainly always look for it in the tiny shops where every kind of thing can be bought. These mean emporia indicate that the big store and the mechanical accent that is fashionable in it have not got a hold in the district.

"But I anticipate that even this confined use of Cockney as the language of the home will gradually die out. The schools are daily turning out thousands of Londoners with a different kind of speech which will be passed on to the next generation of London children even in the homes. After all, when one talks during whole days in a particular way, it becomes quite difficult after a life-time to go back easily to what may have been the accent of one's own infancy, and so to pass it on. Cockney is already only an alternative language for the true Londoner—I mean, for the London-born poor, because no London-born rich or well-to-do people were ever Cockney-speaking Londoners. Soon it will be altogether replaced by the standard speech of the schools.

The new steamer "Subadar" of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company arrived here to-day on her maiden trip.

She has brought three thousand tons of sugar from Java and four hundred for Calcutta.

She is a sister ship to the "Resildar" which was rammed some time ago at Port said by the steamer "Clan McIntyre".

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Port's Existence.

PROPOSED WRITTEN HISTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

The late acting Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, Mr. H. S. Lawrence, has drawn sudden attention to the fact that the Port Trust is now in the 25th year of its existence, having been constituted in April 1887. He has accordingly suggested that the completion of this period should be marked by the publication of a history of the Port of Karachi from the beginning up to the close of the 25th year. He pointed out that it will be not merely of great interest, but also of very great value for the purposes of reference, to have a series of maps showing the growth of the harbour works from year to year, with some account of the expenditure thereon. He proposes that the work should be placed in capable hands, and that the Board should be prepared to pay a suitable honorarium on the completion of this work.

Mr. H. C. Mules, C. S. I., M. V. O., having returned from home on leave, has resumed charge as Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust.

The report of the Karachi Port Trust to hand yesterday shows the imports again have markedly decreased in coal (120,015 tons) but at the time of writing there was every prospect of this trade reviving. Kerosine oils both bulk and case increased by 3,192 tons and 18,719 cases. Metals show an increase of 15,429 tons, petrol an increase of 19,484 drums and piece-goods an increase of 23,426 packages.

Exports show increase in grain (525,326 tons) and all other items except cotton and oil-seeds which decreased by 67,927 tons and 85,054 tons respectively. The export in grain shows the record figures of 1,673,188 tons or 293,188 tons in excess of the figures for 1904-05, the previous record year. The number of vessels entering the Port exclusive of vessels put back and fishing boats was 3,706 with a tonnage of 1,937,305 against 3,211 with a tonnage of 1,748,655 1-2. The average tonnage of steamers was 1,971 against 1,836 last year shown as 1,839 in error in last year's report. The number of steamers of all kinds entering the port was 914 against 898 last year. The tonnage of steamers entering the port was 1,800,581 against 1,648,656 last year. The number of vessels over 5,000 tons gross entering the port was 135 against 123 last year. 504 Ocean-going steamers entered and 514 left against 470 and 463 last year. The largest merchant vessel entering the port was the "City of Paris" length 493 feet beam 57 1-2 feet and gross tonnage 9,191 tons. The s. s. "Toronto" drawing 28 ft 8 in was the deepest draught vessel leaving the Port.

The loans at present under account as regards improvement works in progress are 45 lakh loan of 1906, the 50 lakh (sterling loan of £333,000) of 1909, the 20 lakh loan of 1910 and 10 lakh loan of 1911, aggregating Rs. 125 lakhs. Total expenditure up to 31st March 1912 from the above loans amounts to Rs. 95,38,252 of which Rs. 18,39,343 were spent in the year under report.

The state of the improvements on the 31st March 1912, was as under :—The trooping shed and the through booked goods shed were completed and brought into use by the military and railway departments respectively. The short berth (return wharf) after being equipped with cranes was used for coasting steamers. An area of about 8,500 square yards was reclaimed by Port Trust and leased to Government for the new detention camp at a monthly rental of Rs. 150. The sum of Rs. 4,93,127 was paid to the North-Western Railway in September 1911 for the purchase of their old Keamari Yard. Almost all the English materials for the new import sheds arrived and good progress was made with the erection of the sheds. Two were practically completed and the 3rd and 4th half finished by the end of the year. Excavation for foundation and pile driving for the New Port Trust Office were in progress. Reclamation to the extent of 54,658 brass of sand filling was done during the year. The reclamation for this yard was almost completed. The diversion of the Queen's road was completed and the road handed over to the Municipality.

The foundations for the New Port Trust offices were commenced and good progress was made before the close of the year. The accounts of the Trust were examined by a special Auditor deputed by Government and at the same time by Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company, Chartered Accountants. The Trustees are pleased to be able to record that Government "are glad to observe that the contention of the Trustees regarding the soundness of their financial position has been fully justified by the expert scrutiny to which their accounts have been submitted" and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company state "that in our opinion the position of the Karachi Port Trust is exceedingly sound and satisfactory." The Board have decided that this work must be pushed forward. At the time of writing the preparation of plans and estimates is under consideration for submission to Government. During the year under report it was decided that to meet the changed conditions of the Export Trade the stacking areas at Keamari should be retained for exporters while local merchants should be provided for on the New Yard under construction near the Queen's Road. Plans and estimates have been prepared, the sanction of Government and the acquiescence of the North-Western Railway obtained and at the time of writing the completion of the New Yard may soon be looked forward to.

NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Appointment of Prince Lichnowsky.

The "North-German Gazette" announced on October 16, that Prince Lichnowsky had been "selected for appointment as German Ambassador in London. In reality the appointment had already been made. Application was made to London about the end of last week and the King's consent received.

Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky is 52 years of age, and is the head of an old Silesian family with large estates at Kuchelna and Gratz. He is the son of the late Prince Karl Lichnowsky, who was a General of cavalry, by his marriage with Marie, Princess of Croy, who survives. He married, in 1904 Mechthilde Countess Arco of Zienneberg and has two sons and one daughter. Prince Lichnowsky entered the Diplomatic Service and was an Attache at the Embassy in London about the year 1885. He was for some time Councillor of Embassy in Vienna, and was afterwards employed in the Foreign Office here but retired several years ago with the rank of Minister. He was made a "Wirklicher Geheimrat" last year.

An hereditary member of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, Prince Lichnowsky has played some part in domestic politics, adopting in general a moderate attitude and deprecating party legislation. In recent discussions he has resisted the supremacy of the Blue-Black "Bloc," and on the vital issue of the reform of the Prussian franchise insis upon the need for co-operation of all the non-Socialist parties. He may be described as able and ambitious, and if his appointment causes surprise it will, perhaps, be chiefly because the newspapers have appointed him in vain to practically every important diplomatic post that has fallen vacant in recent years, and even to the Imperial Chancellorship. It is not a sensational appointment, but it is likely to be pretty favourably judged, and in making it the Emperor William has probably had the unanimous approval of his advisers.

Prince Lichnowsky has at one time and another written a great deal about Anglo-German relations, and those who are responsible for his appointment can hardly have failed to examine pretty closely an interesting and outspoken article on "Anglo-German Misunderstandings" which, in the form of a reply to an article by Mr. Balfour, he contributed to the July number of the "Nord und Sud." He laid it down that Anglo-German antagonism could not be removed altogether without a sacrifice on one side or the other of vital interests, but that a solution by force would not be in the interest of either Power and that a "modus vivendi" can be found upon which to base a relationship of respect and confidence. He argued that a rapprochement could not be based upon intellectual sympathies or considerations of sentiment.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

Reply by Government to the Karachi Chamber.

HOPE FOR NEXT YEAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

The Government of India, in reply to a representation from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the inadequacy of Railway Finance in India, have replied that the question is one which has always been prominently before the Government of India and it is engaging their most anxious consideration at the present time.

The suggestions put forward by the Chamber will be carefully considered, and it is hoped that in the ensuing year it may be possible to allot for Railway capital expenditure a sum substantially in excess of that provided in the current year's budget.

In the meanwhile the necessity of providing funds for the more immediate requirements of the Railways has not been lost sight of, and the Secretary of State has recently communicated his sanction to an increase of one and a half crores of rupees in the current year's programme.

Apart from this, a large amount of rolling stock has been ordered under the programme, and the Secretary of State is making special financial arrangements to meet the cost.

THE STORM IN BENGAL.

Loss of Life and Property.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5

Telegrams from various parts of Bengal show that the cyclone which happily missed Calcutta last week worked havoc in several outlying districts.

At Faridpur four persons are reported to have been killed and forty injured by the storm, while advices from Manikgunj state that loss of life occurred in Dhankora, Khalli, and neighbouring villages.

The actual extent of the causualties in the last-named places is apparently not yet known; it is, however, stated that seven persons were killed. The damage done to crops and property is immense.

HAVOC IN DACCA DISTRICT.

Harrowing tales of the havoc done by the recent cyclone in the Dacca District have reached here. Many houses in the village of Joydebpur have been blown away, and a boy was seriously injured. Almost all the houses in the villages of Dhankora, Khalli, Dhulla and others in the Manikganj Sub-division are roofless. A large number of villagers are homeless and more or less injured.

The Sub-divisional Officer, Police Inspector, and two doctors with medicine and appliances, have gone to the scene to assist the sufferers.

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

The disturbed conditions in north-west India have nearly disappeared. Practically no rainfall occurred in any part of India yesterday. The disturbance is entering the Andaman Sea from the Gulf of Siam.

Forecast :—No important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 5th Nov., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Delhi. Night temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Karachi. Night temperature is in excess in Sind and at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India west.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the south Konkan and lightly to moderately clouded in the north Konkan. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported to-day. The depression over upper Sind persists. Conditions are probably becoming slightly unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

Isolated dust and thunderstorms are possible in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab, and isolated showers in south-east Madras.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 5th November, was 29·999 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of the barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

Statement of Land Transactions.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday, at the offices of the Trust, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr being in the chair.

The chairman presented a statement of the Trust's land transactions since 1st April 1909. In doing so he observed that the year 1906-7 was still a record year, but more plots had been disposed of during the last six months than in any previous year. Fifty-two plots had been disposed of in the last month as against 56 in the year 1906-7, but applications had recently been received for 11 more plots. The total area disposed of in 1912-13 to this date was 68,000 square yards. The capital value was thirty-two lakhs of rupees, which was ten lakhs more than any previous year with the only exception of the year 1906-7; and the annual rent of the plots disposed of so far in this year was a lakh and a quarter. In 1906-7, it was a lakh and three-quarters, but it was hoped to bring the amount up to that of 1906-7, before the close of the year. On the whole, it was a very satisfactory state of affairs and showed that there was money in Bombay.

The next item of business was the granting of a personal allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem to Mr. M. S. Bharucha, the Land Manager of the Board. The Chairman moved for sanction to the grant, which was accorded by the Board.

An application of the Morarji Gouldas Spinning and Weaving Co., for an additional area of 13,068 square yards of land in Scheme XXXI, Parel Street Scheme, was also accepted.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SENTENCED FOR BURGLARY.

Mahomed Karim Mahomed Ismail, who described himself as a hakim, was charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. H. Dastur, at Mazagaon, with house-breaking and theft.

The prosecution story was that the accused entered the house of the complainant, Mankubai, on the morning of the 4th instant, at Morland-road. The complainant had gone out and when she returned she found the lock of the door missing, and the door closed from within. The accused was trying to make good his escape, but an alarm was raised and he was arrested. When arrested property worth Rs. 160 was found in his possession which included a silver watch, silk saries and other articles. Evidence was then led and the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' hard labour.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF BALES.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Frank Oliveira Fourth Presidency Magistrate in a case in which Allarakia Sumar and Musa Ahmed were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of property valued at Rs. 3,000, belonging to the complainant, Harilal Chuganlal.

The accused were cart-drivers and were entrusted with 10 bales of cotton to be delivered to the complainant. Instead of obeying instructions they carried the bales to Kamatipura with a view to misappropriating them. The police arrested the two men on suspicion on the 30th September.

Both pleaded guilty and each were sentenced to one year's hard labour.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.

Mr. Dastur disposed of a case in which one Luxia Mangal was charged by Supdt. Patterson with the theft of wood valued at Rs. 2-8, belonging to the complainant, Madat Din Mahomed.

The defence was that the accused's wife went into the compound where the complainant and other Mahomedans insulted her. The accused was informed of this and went to the spot and remonstrated with the Mahomedans who thereupon assaulted him with sticks. The accused bore marks of violence on his arms. Meanwhile other Kolis came up and the Mahomedans ran away.

Evidence was led, and the Magistrate acquitted the accused and fined the complainant Rs. 50 which amount was ordered to be paid as compensation to the accused.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A JEWELLER.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Hirant Odion charged Manilal Mohanlal, a Hindu jeweller with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery valued at Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Wadia, barrister, instructed by Mr. P. Godinho, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Velinker, barrister, instructed by Mr. Kanuga pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant who is a diamond merchant, alleged that the jewellery was taken as "jagad" from Goverdhandas Keshavlal by the accused, and it was pledged to a banker named Sanalal. It was subsequently pledged with the complainant creating a second charge in respect of it.

The defence was that the "jagad" property was not pledged but kept with the complainant for safe custody. No second charge was created in respect of it.

The Court held that no misappropriation had been committed and the accused was acquitted.

ASSAULTING A BOARDER.

Before a Bench of honorary Magistrates, consisting of the Hon. Arthur Hill-Trevor and Mr. Joshi Inspector Fern charged Gannoo, a Marathi Hindu, and his sister-in-law Dhondi with disorderly behaviour in a public place.

The complaint was that the accused had assaulted one Balla in Trimbak Parashram street. He was a boarder in the boarding house run by the accused woman and owed her some money. She demanded the money on the public road, which he resented. The other accused came up and struck him on the head.

The accused woman said that Balla when a boarder had insulted her and he had repeated the same insult on the road. Her brother came up and a scuffle ensued.

The Magistrates sentenced Gannoo to eight days' rigorous imprisonment and fined the woman, Dhondi, Rs. 5.

ANOTHER ACQUITTAL.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of the case in which Jagjiwan Nathu, a tailor, charged his partner Manilal Nihalchand, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 480, being the amount of outstanding money collected from the customers between 20th April and 16th May.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai appeared for the complainant while Mr. Ballubhai T. Desai defended the accused.

The accused admitted having received the money but, he said, he had made substantial payments to workmen.

The Court ordered his acquittal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL-TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 6th Nov., 1912.

276. Tickets—Members are requested to obtain the tickets they require for the Dance and Concert by 4 p.m. 7th November.

Tickets can be obtained at the Corps Head Quarters between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. (No tickets will be issued after 4 p.m. 7th November 1912.

273. Parades.—Thursday, 7th November, 1912:—

The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bander at 7 p.m., and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

274. Church Parade—Sunday, 10th November, 1912:—

The Corps will parade at 5 p.m. sharp, on the Cooperage, fall in, in front of Admiralty House.

Dress—Review Order—Summer Clothing, i. e. White Uniform, Belt and Bayonets, Rifles (with slings) White Helmets.

Members must wear Black Boots on this Parade.

275. Meeting.—There will be a Meeting of the B V A Rifle Association, Committee at the Head Quarters to-day at 7 p.m.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

For Sergeant Forbes read C.-S.-M. I. W. Siggers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 6th Nov., 1912.

685. Parades—With reference to the published programme of parades for drill season it is notified for information that there will be no parade to-day Wednesday the 6th instant.

686. Promotion—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "F" Coy (Tramway Section).

No 507 Vol E Winckler, to be Corporal.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain, Adjt., B. V. R.

HOME REMITTANCES

The Treasury, Calcutta, Oct. 29.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1912-13	£ 15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1912 to 26th Oct., 1912, by Council Bills a ...	£ 11,640,728
Balance to be remitted from 27th Oct. 1912, to 31st March, 1913 ...	£ 3,859,272

a Of this sum £3,710,620 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

OLD SARUM.

Exploration of an Historic City Site.

SOME OF THE LATEST "FINDS."

A small army of workmen, under the direction of skilled antiquaries, are now excavating on the historic site of Old Sarum, the ruins of which are situated two miles to the north of Salisbury, or New Sarum. The place is marked by the footsteps of the Ancient Briton, the Roman, the Saxon, the Dane, the Norman, and was connected with many stirring events of early English history. Until the Society of Antiquaries took possession, nothing remained of Old Sarum but an elevated plateau, ringed by deep fosses or ditches and covered by soft springy turf, the growth of ages.

Even now it is easy to realise the early military importance of this stronghold. The garrison, securely entrenched, were masters of a fertile slice of land, and, as even the scanty records in existence show the fortress was coveted by invader and defender alike. The earliest authentic history reveals Old Sarum in the possession of the Belgæ. Vespasian's legends recognised the advantageous position of the fortress, and, ousting the Belgæ, turn it into a strong Roman fort under the title Sorbiodunum. After the Romans came the Saxons, and Alfred the Great, in his successful resistance of the invasion of the Danes, strengthened the citadel. Great national council were convened there by William the Conqueror, William Rufus, and Henry I., and some believe that here the British Parliament took its rise. The old city did not reach its crowning glory until after the translation of the episcopal see thither in the reign of William the Conqueror, and as it attained its greatest prosperity under the successive Bishops—Herman, Osmund, Roger, Jocelinde Bailul, Hubert Walter, and Herbert Poore—so its fortunes declined when the ecclesiastical establishment withdrew. The place gradually fell into decay, and the process was hastened by the builders of the new city, who ruthlessly treated the old city as a stone quarry. They broke down the walls of the old cathedral, the fortress, and houses existing there, and bore away the masonry with which to build new habitations. Out of the chaos present-day excavators are producing something like order.

MASSIVE MASONRY.

Colonel H. Hawley F. S. A., is in charge of the excavations, and he has had the assistance of Mr. St. John Hope and Mr. Montgomery, both well-known members of the Society of Antiquaries. By the time this season's work was commenced, the citadel or fort, encircled by what was at one time a deep moat was laid bare and the visitor obtains a good idea of the great walls and battlements. The original level of the courtyard has been preserved: and all around it are the walls dividing the apartments of the garrison. Workmen from His Majesty's Office of Works are now engaged rendering these excavated walls permanent. Ancient pottery and coins have been discovered in plenty, but the interest of the excavations is in the uncovering of the massive masonry, some in surprisingly good condition.

In the centre of the castle the excavators came upon the well which doubtless supplied the garrison with water and incidentally a botanical phenomenon was observed. Soon after this well which like most of the castle is faced with solid stone was laid out, ferns were observed sprouting from the masonry. Certainly neither the excavators nor their workmen took the trouble to sow seed in the interstices of this masonry at a depth of many feet and the inference is that the seed after being covered for many generations, fructified as soon as light was admitted. There is now quite a luxuriant growth around the walls of this ancient cavity.

The object of this season's excavations, Colonel Hawley explained to our Correspondent, was to outline the old cathedral, situate in the outer bailey, i.e., the circular tract of land around the fortress. This has been nearly completed, and the cruciform shape of the walls, beneath which Colonel Hawley thinks is probably the still older cathedral of St. Osmund, is clearly visible. "When I first began this year," he said, I "came upon the south-west corner. It was a great bit of luck, because I knew exactly where to find things. It gave me the key to the place."

ANCIENT CATHEDRAL REMAINS.

At this spot the excavators overstepped the actual wall, and got beneath the turf into the ruined cathedral itself. But the excavation of the whole of the building is reserved for next summer's operations. The uncovering of the remains of the walls of both transepts and both sides of the choir proceeded rapidly. Near the south-west corner is obviously the main door of the cathedral, but there are other entrances. Upon the other side a flight of steps is to be seen. Eleven stone steps have been uncovered, but there are probably more. A curious feature is a smaller stone staircase running at right angles to this flight of eleven steps, and it is thought the smaller staircase was constructed to lead to a window—the walls of the building at this spot forming a right angle. A remarkably fine piece of wall with plinth and bastion is to be seen on the east side of the north transept. In places the fundations, cut down to the hard chalk, have been revealed.

Recently the skeleton of a man, evidently an ecclesiastic of note, was found encased in a fine old coffin of Purbeck marble. Pieces of bombs were found along the south-west transept, but they were covered over. There are evidences that many years ago the burial ground was rudely disturbed and the remains jumbled together in hopeless confusion. Colonel Hawley has been particularly careful that these and other remains should be treated with reverence and respect. When come upon they have been collected and buried in a spot where they are not likely to be again disturbed. The skeleton found in the Purbeck marble coffin was that of a man of unusual stature, greater than the person for whom the coffin was apparently intended, and the marble sides had been chipped away to allow of she body being placed therein. The skeleton was re interred, and the coffin, a unique specimen, will probably be conveyed to Salisbury and placed in the Cathedral cloisters.

STUPENDOUS CURTAIN WALL.

The great feature of this season's work has been the uncovering of a stupendous curtain wall, of a solidity that compels admiration. It was the containing wall of the old city, and built with such thoroughness as to be a practically impregnable barrier. "Until we excavated," said Col. Hawley, "we had no knowledge that that there would be this sort of a curtain wall, and I look upon it as the most important part of this year's work." Operations will be suspended at the end of the present month and resumed next summer. It is estimated that eight years will elapse before the excavation of this city of the past will be completed, and the site will then be handed over to the Government Office of Work.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

The Mayor and Mayoress of Holborn are to be congratulated upon the successful Baby Show they recently instituted. All will agree that is upon the younger generation that the future depends, and that we of the present have a great duty towards posterity. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the all-importance of infant feeding. If this is successful, and the food it takes suits the child, much good spade work has been done for the future, and excellent foundations of health laid. In spite of what extreme modernists may say and think, there is nothing to equal the natural feeding of infants; no artificial substitute can compare with this. Some mothers are only too willing to perform this duty, but are totally unable through physical reasons to do so. For these there is hope, as all who read a short article recently written in the Lancet will agree. Lactagol is an interesting substance prepared from cotton seed. Recent experiments have shown that it promotes the secretion of milk and the quality is at the some time improved. The administration of the extract to the patients supplying both a deficient amount and quality of milk led to a decided improvement in both directions. The secretion increased in quantity and proved to contain richer proportions of fact and albumen. It is seldom that so eminent a journal as our medical contemporary commits itself to such definite statements as these, and we would suggest to our lady readers that they experiment for themselves with an article so highly commended. Lactagol is manufactured by E. T. Pearson and Co. Ltd. Manufacturing Chemists, 49 Watling St., London, who will be glad to send full particulars to any interested readers.

NICKNAMES OF REGIMENTS

Some Stirring Associations with Gallantry.

OLD DEEDS RECALLED.

A great majority of the British regiments have nicknames, and considering these, one finds oneself marvelling at the weight of "Association of valour, achievement, endurance—of pure glory, in fact—connected with many of these often absurd sobriquets, and fory which they stand as symbols writes the "Broad Arrow". Of such names, some quicken the imagination merely by the sound of the words. Who can hear of the "Death or Glory Boys," the "Die-hards," or the "Faithful Durhams," without some answering thrih of reflected patriotism? But there are many other nicknames, not so well known and less obviously descriptive, which nevertheless bear modest, or sometimes humorous; reference to deeds that stir the blood to read of and make one realise something of what the British soldier and his battalion officers have done for their country in times past, and, in faithful continuance of such tradition, are still doing all over the Empire to-day.

Of the cavalry, besides the 17th Lancers' picturesque alias already referred to of "Death or Glory," in allusion to their badge of a skull and cross-bones with motto—or Glory, we have the quaint name of the Royals (1st Dragoons), The Bird-catchers, commemorating their capture of a French Eagle at Waterloo. As gloriously did the 13th Hussars earn their nickname of the Ragged Brigade as describing their personal appearance in the Peninsular campaigns; for we are told that in this war the regiment served in no less than thirty-two affairs, not counting general actions, losing 274 men and 1,009 horses. The 7th Dragoon Guards, sometimes called Ligonier's, fromt heir colonel's name in 1720-49, have also been known as The Virgin Mary's Bodyguard, having been sent to the assistance of the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria. Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard was a name given to the Lothian Regiment (Royal Scots) in allusion to its antiquity, tradition asserting it to have been the ancient bodyguard of the Scottish kings.

THE FIGHTING FIFTH.

Everyone knows the Northumberland Fusiliers as "The Fighting Fifth," and their history, writes a contributor to the "Military Chronicle" of the year 1811, "forms perhaps one of the brightest records of British valour." But at that date many a brilliant line remained to be added to that record; later in that very year was fought the combat of Elbodon, where "the 5th Regiment, led by Major Ridge, a daring man, dashed bodily into the midst of the French cavalry and re-took the artillery"; while six months afterwards that same Major Ridge, foremost with his men at the night assault of Badajos, fell in the very moment of victory, and, says Napier, "no man died that night with more glory—yet many died, and there was much glory." Immortal words! and written of their leader would alone render famous the name of this corps. But that was a hundred years ago, and since them many fresh leaves have been gathered for their laurels by "The Fighting Fifth." The Norfolk Regiment are "The Holy Boys because of the tradition that during the Peninsular War the Spaniards mistook the badge of Britannia on their belts for the figure of the Virgin Mary. This badge was given them for gallantry at the battle of Almanza, when it is recorded that they lost twenty-four officers, and killed and wounded nearly three-fourths of their strength.

There is a sad and terrible significance in the Devonshire Regiment's nickname of the "Bloody Eleventh," earned on the battlefield of Salamanca. Referring again to the old "Military Chronicle," we read that on the morning of the action the battalion mustered thirty-two officers, thirty sergeants, and 412 rank and file; but, "elated by success, as well as fired with a loss already sustained in conjuction with the Brigade, they rapidly ascended to the attack in the face of and incessant discharge of cannon and musketry that cut off, as it were, their ranks by sections. What wonder that their loss included sixteen officers and 307 men, while the remnant were told at the close of the action by their Brigadier: "Soldiers, none of you have swerved from your duty; you have been rivals for your country's glory, and deserve its gratitude.

When reading Napier's stirring pages, one comes across frequent mention of the 43rd and 52nd Regiments, now linked as the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry. These two battalions, whose joint nickname is "The Light Bobs," formed part of Wellington's famous Light Division in the Peninsula, and again and again do their exploits fire the soldier-historian's pen to sentences of glowing praise. Read his account of the combat of Sabugal, where "the 43rd were all this time furiously engaged and wonderfully excited. Or again at Badajos, where with a few men of the 43rd Lieutenant Shaw gained undying fame at the assault of the breaches, and where of the Light Division this regiment and the 52nd lost more men than the whole 3rd Division engaged elsewhere. But "no age, no nation ever sent forth braver troops to battle than those who stormed Badajos."

THE DIRTY HALF-HUNDRED.

The nicknames of the Royal West Kent (50th) Regiment date from the battle of Vimiera, when they distinguished themselves so greatly as to be dubbed the "Gallant 50th "and the Devil's Royals, but were also so black and begrimed with powder that the descriptive "Dirty Half-Hundred" was too apt to be forgotten. The "Faugh-a-Ballagh Boys, or Royal Irish Fusiliers, cleared the way with their Celtic war-cry at the battle of Barossa; but the Eagle-takers' and Blayney Blood-hounds also remind one of further exploits of this famous regiment. Of other Irish battalions, the nicknames respectively of the 18th Royal Irish and the Connaught Rangers, Paddy's Blackguards and The Devil's Own, suffice without explanation to describe the spirit of these gallant corps. And, looking through the long roll, there is many another quaint name of which one would fain trace the origin, but space fails, and one can only mention "The Elegant Extracts, of the Shropshire Light Infantry; "The Havercake Lads" of the West Riding Regiment; "The Ever-sworded 29th" or Worcestershire, and "The Pompadours," of the Essex, who, according to tradition, date back their sobriquet to 1764, when their being refused crimson facings for his regiment's uniform by the authorities, chose purple instead, in compliment to Madame de Pompadour of France, whose favourite colour it was.

STRANGE STORY OF THE SEA.

Wrecked Crew Who Ignored Lifebelts.

A surprising story of a crew abandoning a wrecked ship without taking lifebelts for their protection was told at Liverpool during the opening stages of the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Criccieth Castle. Captain Thomas, the master, stated that lifebelts were not taken in the lifeboat as he did not think they would be of any use. If he got into the water he would rather not prolong the agony. The stipendiary, expressing astonishment, suggested that belts might give a crew a better chance, and he failed to understand why they were not taken.

Criccieth Castle foundered neatly two hundred miles from the Falkland Isles on July 15 last, and fifteen of the crew lost their lives. The vessel was on a voyage from Ballistas, Peru, to Antwerp, with a cargo of guano. After being a month on the way she encountered a tremendous gale. A terrific sea struck the rudder, and broke it, and the ship began to leak. The pumps being useless, the crew had to abandon her. The mate and six men who went in one boat had not since been heard of. In one large lifeboat were fourteen hands, the captain and his wife and little boy, the two latter being fortunately among the survivors.

The gale continued and the weather was bitterly cold. The exposure was so severe that eight occupants of the boat died. The remainder with very little food and water, reached Falkland Isles on the ninth days and on landing discovered themselves to be in a snow-covered, uninhabited part, which they abandoned next day. Later, however, they landed at Port Pembroke, and well cared for in the hospital.

Captain Thomas, the master, who was, questioned as to pumps being choked, explained that when the ship began to leak the weather was so bad that men could not get to the pumps. The water meanwhile reached the guano, which is dissolved, and the muddy substance choked the pumps.

The inquiry was adjourned.

A YEAR AT LLOYD'S.

Great Increase of Oil Engines In Mercantile Marine.

Apart from its great statistical interest, the annual report of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, issued on October 17th, contains much that is significant about the latest developments of shipbuilding. It is stated that the success of the first vessels fitted with the Diesel engine has led to a large increase in their construction, more especially in Holland and Germany. There are at the present time being built under the supervision of Lloyd's Register Diesel engines for 34 vessels, 23 of which range in tonnage from 2,000 to 10,000. Two vessels of higher power than the Selandia, which excited so much public interest on her visit to London some months ago, are under construction.

The demand for new steamers for carrying oil in bulk, which was unusually brisk last year, has enormously increased. There are now preparing no fewer than 87 of these vessels at home and abroad, registering 479,000 tons. Ten of them are 525 feet in length. A great development is taking place in the use of oil fuel instead of coal. In the United Kingdom from January 1, 1910, to the present time, there have been completed, under the survey of Lloyd's, 15 oil-carrying vessels, and 19 other vessels constructed with oil fuel bunkers. At the present date oil fuel bunkers are being constructed in 45 oil-carrying vessels and in 19 other vessels.

The increasing extent to which wireless telegraphy and submarine signalling are being used in passenger steamers is shown by the fact that there are now recorded in Lloyd's Register 1,392 vessels fitted with wireless telegraphic installations, as compared with 1,013 at this date last year, and 630 fitted with submarine signalling apparatus, as compared with 566 last year.

On June 30 classes assigned by Lloyd's were held by 10,445 merchant vessels, registering about 21 3-4 million tons gross. Of this total, over 13 1-4 million tons are British and nearly 8 1-2 millions foreign. The new gross tonnage registered last year was 1,468,166, of which about 68 1-2 percent were built for the United Kingdom. This total was a large increase on recent years, but was about 20,000 tons less than in 1906—7. On September 30 the tonnage in course of construction under Lloyd's survey was 1,820,392 gross, a record in the history of the society. The year ended June 30 last witnessed a notable extension of the society's operations in the United States of America. There are 40 vessels of 175,000 tons now in course of construction in that country for classification in Lloyd's Register.

BULGARIAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

To encourage the foundation of co-operative societies, especially rural banks, and facilitate their working the Bulgarian Government has promoted the foundation of a Central Co-operative Bank, regulated by law of December 11th 1910.

The character of the Bank is mixed: to its formation, there contributed, on the one hand, two State Banking Institutes the National Bank and the Agricultural Bank of Bulgaria as "foundation members" they are bound to contribute 2,500,000 leaves (1 leva —1 fr.) each—and on the other hand, the co-operative societies concerned, as "ordinary members" subscribing at least two 100 levas shares. The maximum dividend the foundation members may receive is 4 per-cent that of the ordinary members 5 percent. The bank is authorised to issue bonds up to 10 times the amount of its special guarantee fund, to the formation of which the foundation members will contribute a million levas. It must conduct operations of credit on personal estate exclusively with the affiliated coperative societies: it may, however, organize public auctions in behalf of societies, and instal and manage general warehouses.

In addition, it has to undertake hail and cattle insurance: this duty is confided to a special division. The administration of the Bank is under the direccontrol of the State which appoints the superior officers: its executive bodies are the Board of Management, the Superior Council and a Committee of Supervision. The interest on loans may not exceed 6 1-2 per cent.

The New Bank commenced work on March 18th. 1911 and ended its first year on December 31st. 1911.

The character and work of this institution in the first period of its life are fully dealt with in an article in the August number of the "Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence published by the "International Institute of Agriculture." The capital of the Bank was composed of: 1,755,769 levas paid by the two above mentioned Banks, 5,000,000 levas paid by the National Bank for the guarantee fund, 26,256 levas share capital paid by 458 affiliated co-operative societies. The Bank has lent these 458 societies (popular banks, co-operative societies for production, distribution, etc.) a total amount of 11,763,830 levas. It closed its accounts with the amount of 10,012,300 levas.

The institute has also begun its hail insurance work. 3,443 individuals are insured for 6,120,490 levas (on an average 1,777 levas each), paying 134,864 levas in premiums, that is, an average premium of 2,20 per cent the premiums in the case of vines and tobacco rise to 5 per cent and for other crops are 1,78 per cent 517 persons claiming compensation were paid a total amount of 126,978 levas or 245 levas per claim: on an average the compensation given has not exceeded 2,07 of the amoun assured. The premiums therefore entirely cover the losses and leave a considerable margin for working expenses, e.c.

A beginning was to be made with cattle insurance in the next year, in accordance with the provisions of the law passed on Dec. 12th 1911.

THE Hon. Mr. Ali Imam, having visited Chaman, returned to Quetta on the evening of the 4th instant, and was to have left for Delhi yesterday.

THE Hon. Dr. Sunderlal being the only candidate for election by the Allahabad University to the local Legislative Council, the Rana of Khapirgaon being the only candidate for election by the British Indian Association of Oudh, and Rai Saheb Sankar Sahi being the only candidate for election by the Jhansi Division, these gentlemen will be considered duly elected.

ATTACK ON THE CHURCH.

Rev. Principal Rees on Welsh Bishops.

Oct. 17.

A rancorous attack on the Church in Wales was made by Principal Rees of Bangor at the meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales at Manchester on October 17. The Bishop of Manchester had attended the opening meeting on Tuesday and made a gracious speech asking Congregationalists to give Churchmen credit for being animated by religious principles and convictions as sincere as theirs on the subject of Welsh disestablishment. The Bishop of Lincoln and Bishop Welldon have also spoken at their open meetings and the Manchester Diocesan Conference meeting yesterday sent the Congregationalists a most kindly resolution of welcome and sympathy.

The ungracious return for all this was made at the Union's discussion yesterday on Welsh Disestablishment and Disendowment. Principal Rees's attack was most bitter, and was hailed with cheers and approving laughter. He said that the Church of England in Wales, as a religious community, was never at a lower ebb in all its history than at the present time from the point of view of preaching compared with twenty years ago. There was not within the whole bounds of the Church in Wales a single man known as a preacher outside his own parish. In past years it made large contributions to Welsh literature. To-day it made none. In the past it did a great work for education; it had never done less for education in any period of modern history than it did now. In the matters of temperance and social life, with few exceptions, the Church in Wales was on the wrong side.

He added: "The leaders of the Church—you know them, what sort of people they are. The Bishops of St. Asaph and St. David's excellent speakers and clever, well-educated men—they have had an opportunity of rendering much service to the Church and nation at large, but the sum total of the contribution of these two men to theology, philosophy, literature, and art is about a dozen pamphlets on Disestablishment. And deny that the Church has made the best use of endowments. Of £80,000 between £30,000 and £40,000 go to pay cathedral staffs in little, out-of-the-way places where they have nothing to do but organise Tory campaigns. They are just State-paid Tory agencies. The Church of England in Wales has practically all our wealthy people, and all its people are practically well-to-do."

The assembly passed a resolution supporting the Bill for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, with a protest against further financial concessions to a body which is no longer controlled by Parliament.

ANTI-VANDAL MOVEMENT.

Cathedrals Spoiled by "Restoration."

The Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons on the Preservation of Ancient Monuments Bills met the Earl of Plymouth presiding, when Sir Schomberg Macdonell, Permanent Secretary of the Office of Works, gave evidence as to how the Government Bill might be amended. He said that a preferred procedure by an Order in Council to a Preservation Order, because the latter did not provide for taking any steps to restore or keep up a monument, but only prevented damage being done. If an owner desired to sell a monument he should be allowed to do so, provided the monument was under the care of the Commissioners of Works. The new owner would have to take over the obligations of the late owner, therefore there should be no restriction on the sale. The witness fully recognised the amount of money spent on ecclesiastical buildings, and in taking care of them, and he thought that, if without offence to anyone, steps could be taken to satisfy the Advisory Board that nothing would be done in regard to restorations or additions which would be dangerous to the building, they should be taken. The plans should be submitted to the Advisory Board, which could get the Bishop of the diocese to move in the matter by asking him not to allow certain things to be done. He would go so far as to say that the board should not only advise, but intervene. He was in favour of a chief inspector of monuments for Great Britain, with four assistants in Scotland, four in England and two in Wales.

Mr. Reginald Blomfield said that with regard to ancient dwelling-houses English occupiers were far more alive to the importance of ancient buildings than people on the Continent and made great sacrifices of personal convenience to preserve old parts of their houses. Cathedrals had suffered from mistaken restorations during the last hundred years. They were left unprotected by the Bill and he suggested that schemes should require the approval of the Advisory Board. He thought that the export of buildings or parts of buildings should be absolutely prohibited.

THE OLD MAURITIUS STAMPS.

Discovery of the Original Copper Plate.

A discovery of extraordinary interest has been made in connection with the Stamp Exhibition, which opens at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster. It concerns those best known and costliest of rare postage stamps known to collectors and to the public as the "Post Office" Mauritius.

Stored away amongst the almost forgotten relics of a man long since deceased, there has been found the actual copper plate on which both these celebrated stamps were engraved in 1847. A pair of the stamps printed from this one plate realise on the market to-day a sum of £3,000.

The place was engraved for the Colonial Government of Mauritius by a local watchmaker, and having no facilities in the Colony for an extensive manufacture of stamps he had to engrave both his 1d. and 2d. stamp designs on one small piece of copper, the size of a lady's visiting card. From this he produced the whole edition of the 1d. red and 2d. blue "Post Office" Mauritius stamps. There were but 500 of each value, and of these only 26 copies have survived and come down into the possession of collectors.

MAIL NOTES.

MAGISTRATE REMOVED FROM THE BENCH.

Mr. J. T. Frere, of Roydon Hall, near Diss, has been removed by the Lord Chancellor from the commission of the peace for Norfolk. In a letter addressed to the chairman of the Diss Petty Sessions, Mr. Frere explained that this action arose from a case in the High Court a year and a half ago which "resulted in a verdict and judgment against me, made possible only by the suppression of the evidence which I was prepared to call." He added that the Lord Chancellor offered to withhold the order to allow him time to ask to be relieved of office, but he resolved to leave the responsibility with the Lord Chancellor.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

Mr. James Nell Campbell, the aeronaut who is well known in India, as the son of Colonel James Campbell, Indian Army, has been committed to Brixton prison without bail on a charge of bigamy. In May, 1894, he married Alice Maud Campbell, daughter of Major Campbell at one time City Marshal. He lived with this lady a few days only and in October 1904, he went through a form of marriage with Amelia Mildred Meginnity, now living in Durham Street, Kennington. Miss Meginnity stated she had to leave him as she ascertained he was keeping an establishment elsewhere. Campbell admitted having had three wives. His first wife died in Australia. His marriage with Miss Campbell was invalid because it took place contrary to his information at the time, during the life-time of his first wife. He contended that the lady whom he married last was his lawful wife, and that these criminal proceedings must necessarily fail. Evidence was given that the prisoner described himself as a bachelor at the time of his marriage with two ladies, and he was committed for trial.

PROTECTING OIL-FUEL AND MAGAZINES.

It will be interesting to note just what kind of protection the Admiralty intend to provide for the new storage tanks they are building in every direction for oil-fuel. In the new works this protection can be arranged at the first, and built up with the works themselves, whereas the old storage places will have to be protected by being adapted for a better kind of roof covering, their only present protection being the earthen banks which surround them and corrugated iron roofs, a few of those completed recently being covered in with roofs of ferro-concrete. Obviously this is not sufficient protection against bombs dropped from aircraft; for although a bit marksmanship cannot yet be classed as A1, the airmen belonging to the fighting services of all countries are practising bomb-dropping assiduously, and are gradually getting nearer and nearer the objects aimed at from altitudes which will not make them by any means easy targets for rifle, or even small gun fire. The reply to these attacks from those below will probably be thick rounded turtle-back armoured upper decks for warships, and heavily armoured steel roofs for all such important storage depots as magazines and oil-fuel tanks. The steel roofs would be the more effective if they were conical in shape, tapering to a sharp point, but the battleships' decks could not be so shaped. This armoured protection for the roofs will, no doubt, in most cases, be backed by a number of guns specially manufactured and mounted to attack aircraft, and worked by the men posted to guard the magazines and oil-fuel tanks.

NAVAL DISCIPLINE AND EFFICIENCY.

Lieut. Alfred Dewar, R. N., has been writing some very sensible and steadying articles in a contemporary on the subject of naval discipline and discontent. As a matter of fact the swing of the pendulum in the direction of more humanitarianism in our naval disciplinary code can easily become too violent. The men on the lower deck have obtained many Press champions during the last few years, and some things have been shown to be so bad that our hearts have been moved to run away with our heads unless proper care is taken to keep a correct perspective. The abolition of 10A and the general revision of the summary code of naval punishments have been in the main for the good; but we must remember that the Navy's discipline must remain unimpaired and effective even in these days of coddling. All that is callous or tyrannical from the naval code and customs should be ruthlessly cast out; but enough of manly, restraining, and deterrent effect must be left to the senior officers of the Navy to maintain a salutary and effective discipline in their ships. It is not fair to saddle them with the responsibility for the fighting and general efficiency of their ships and at the same time rob them of the necessary methods of maintaining that discipline which contributes so largely to perfect work and harmony. The cranks or crooked agitators must not be indulged in concession to the extent that will make them the rulers on the Navy and rob responsible persons of the chief means of maintaining discipline and creating efficiency. The demand for reforms has succeeded in removing the greatest of lower-deck grievances except the pay grievance, which is on the point of being redressed, and we need not dance to the tune of some of the crazy pipers.

MRS. PANKHURST'S DEFIANCE.

Mrs. Pankhurst, who has assumed what is practically the sole control of the Women's Social and Political Union since the withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence from the Union, defies the Government to arrest her for a speech made at the Albert Hall. In her address she specifically incited women to acts of rebellion, the smashing of windows, and other attacks on property. Was not that an illegal act? she was asked. "No doubt!" was her reply, "but I never shrink from the consequences of my words. I invite the Government to take action. I ask them to note that I incited the meeting to rebellion. I warn them, however, that if they take action against me, I should expect them to take similar action against Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith, who have been preaching rebellion in Ulster. If they send me to prison and don't send them, I shall not stay there long, whatever division they put me in. I shall 'hunger strike.' We have proved that you cannot keep people in prison against their will!" Are you prepared, then, to run the risk of death?" Certainly! I always have been! What is death but the end of life, and that may come to me in a motor-car accident. I would very much rather die for the cause!" The amount collected at The Albert Hall meeting was £3,600. The two previous meetings raised £16,000. Mrs. Pankhurst was asked if she thought the drop was due to the cleavage in the control of the union. "not at all!" she replied, "We were in prison on the occasion of the last two meetings and we always get the most money in times of militancy. Deeds, not words! Militant activities will soon be seen again, and I believe that we shall get all the support, moral, financial and political, that we need. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence now states definitely that she has "no intention at all of forming a rival organisation, and that the best kindness her friends can pay to her is to give loyal support to the Women's Social and Political Union. "The bailiffs are still sitting in our house," she said, "to recover the costs—about £1,000—of the recent prosecution against us. I don't think the furniture in the house which is like a simple cottage, is worth more than £200, and I hope my Suffragist friends will be present at the sale. We shall make speeches, but we shall buy nothing in." Although Mrs. Pankhurst advised her hearers to institute attacks on property but not on life, the keenest attention is now paid by the police to the guarding of Cabinet Ministers. Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. McKenna and sometimes other Ministers have each two special plain-clothes officers to watch constantly over them. Shorthand notes of Mrs. Pankhurst's speech have been supplied to Scotland Yard.

MR. OSBORNE, IVY COTTAGE, PRIVET ROAD, WINTON, BOURNEMOUTH, ENGLAND, WHO SAYS:—

"For years I suffered from shooting pains in my sides and back—I could not stand up straight. The water was 'full of gravel,' and I had no control over it.

"By taking a thorough course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have cured myself. There is no bladder trouble now, and my back is all right again."

EIGHT YEARS LATER, Mr. Osborne said:—"I have never had the least sign of kidney or bladder trouble since Doan's Pills cured me."

With advancing years the functions of all the organs of the body become weakened, consequently elderly people are particularly subject to backache, stiffness, and rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints, gravel, and urinary disorders.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will be found of especial benefit to men and women of advanced years, as this medicine has a direct tonic, stimulating and strengthening effect upon sluggish and weakened kidneys, and thus helps to keep the blood pure, to eliminate uric acid, and to flush out the body waste products and waste water regularly.

Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; all dealers

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Do you Suffer With Rheumatism?

Has this terrible, nerve-racking, painful ailment lastened itself upon you? Don't lose hope. Here's success for you.

Little's Oriental Balm has cured thousands of cases of inveterate chronic cases of Rheumatism—among them hundreds of c

THE CIGARETTE.

Growing Popularity in Germany.

ome fifty years ago an English traveller in many remarked that smoking appeared to be of the principal occupations of the population, Lord Dudley also referred to it as "a most portant branch of the business of life of almost y German of condition." This habit or upation" has by no means disappeared, and stranger entering the country cannot help being ck by the important part that the cigar plays he daily life of the community.

here are probably more tobacco and cigar stores he larger towns than shops of any other kind; cigar dealer plays the part of the English or ch barber, and discusses the weather, sells ps, and gives leave to use his telephone; in y cafe and restaurant the boy with the cigars es his periodic round and sells his stock ustomers at what is practically shop prices strong contrast with the practice in other ntries that one could mention), and there carcely a house in Berlin, but receives one wo illustrated prospectuses a day giving all parlars and even pictures of the latest issues of rs by such and such a dealer—for in Germany brands of cigars are almost as much of an event the publication of a special edition of a newser.

n the country the pipe still lives on, and the -bowled, long-shanked pipe with curled mouthe and tassels is part of every Bavarian peasant's ume. During the last few years, however, the , and cigar have found a formidable rival in the rette. The national "smoke" of so many other pean countries for some reason or other was seldom seen smoked in Germany. Some sug- that it was thought too transitory a pleasure for German temperament and that the appeal of the rette has grown as the modern German has been ed with the modern desire for speed, but possi- the intricacies of the Customs regulations had e to do with it.

t all events, the advertisement of cigarettes is one of the features of both the newspapers and landscapes seen from the railway carriage dows. One may learn much by studying them om the names of ancient Asiatic monarchs those of modern European nobility to the oriators of Persian literature and the popular idols he operatic world. It is no uncommon thing es a man enter the store of a dealer in Russian rettes and buy five hundred or a thousand at a e, and if only twenty cigarettes were sold a day he thousand and one different brands that alt every shop stocks—Russian, Turkish, Aus- n, French, Egyptian, American, English, and ers, with or without gold, cork, cardboard, or ow mouthpieces, some with coats-of-arms or other erations, and some again with an automatic f-lighting appliance—it would be as much as one uld reasonably expect, even of the hardest-smok- people in the world, though truly it would not quite adequate compensation for the brilliant reative powers of their poducers, or for e skill of the advertisement designers and the get- of the boxes.

No young dandy of Berlin, Hamburg Munich, or y other large town is without his cigarette-case, d in the more modern cafe (which is modelled on Viennese style and is another of the innovations latter-day Berlin, which is due to the youth of the y) the cigarette is quite predominant. Moreover, th the modern habit of smoking by women, the garette has been given another market. One nnot be surprised, therefore, that the output has reased with great rapidity during the last few ars, though one might at first sight be inclined to ubt whether it is always a paying industry. alistics just published, however, show that ere is little cause for such scepticism Indeed, e of the last dividends of one of the larger firms tirely restricted to the manufacture of cigarettes as 12 per cent. The official statistics show that the nsumption has increased by almost 100 per cent. in e last four years although even then the consump. on was seven times greater than ten years previously. year ago the figures allowed one to estimate that ch smoker of cigarettes in Germany got through many as 630 in the course of the twelve months. he total number smoked amounted to little ort of ten thousand millions, and the total outlay n them is given as about twelve million sterling a ear.

CATTLE INSURANCE IN AUSTRIA

Cattle Insurance is carried on in Austria as in ost other countries exclusively by institutes organed on mutual principles. At the end of 1907 ere were six large provincial institutes at work in e Empire those of Lower Austria, Upper Austria arinthia, Moravia, Vorarlberg and Salzburg. Beides these, there were 322 local mutual societies, attered over the Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia and pper Austria. In 1908 and 1909 the number of rovincial mutual institutes increased; besides the x above mentioned, the Tyrolese Institute with ead quarters at Innsbruck, the Gorizian with head uarters at Gorz and the Istrian with head quarters t Parenzo, began working.

The Austrian Home Minister has recently publis- ed three reports, with intervals of a few months beween each, on the work of these insurance institues and in the "Bulletin of Economic and Social Inelligence" published by the "International Institute f Agriculture, Rome:" the general outline is given f the present organization of cattle insurance in ustria, according to these reports. Considering the esults obtained by the Austrian Insurance Institutes recent year-, we must infer that their organization as inspired by sound principles and rests indeed on olid bases: again from the most recent statistics we ay see that the number of landholders and head of attle insured tends to increase, the reserve funds are n due proportion to the amounts assured, direct inurance is completed by reinsurance and it is attempd as far as possible to avoid recourse to supplemenry premiums. It must however, be observed that he mutual cattle insurance societies are subvention- d by the public provincial autnorities and in 1907 hese subventions were equal to 12 per-cent of their tal revenue. Of the various classes of insurance, hat of horned cattle is the most widespread. It is nteresting to note that the value of the horned cattle nsured in the institutes and local societies under he supervision of the Austrian Ministry of the Inte- ior amounted altogether to 106,614,497 crowns, xceeding the figures for the preceding year by 7,903,583 crowns; the average value of an animal as- ured is about 295 crowns, The value of the horses insured in 1907 was 49,7257,754 crowns. with n increase on the figures for 1906 of 5,213,793 rowns. The average amount assured per horse was 365 crowns. It is in Lower Austria that the farmers give most attention to inurance of horses 56·5 per cent of the horse breeders.

Goat insurance is less important than horned attle and horse insurance, because the value of the himals exposed to risks is less. However in 1907 oat insurance was undertaken by three mutual ocieties in Bohemia and one in Cortina d'Ampezzo. The number insured was 486 for an amount of 12, 112 crowns.

The increase in the amount of premiums collected by the new institutes of Innsbruck, Gorz, and Pa renzo is also noteworthy; the first collected 6,43 crowns in 1908 and 18,854 in 1909; the second 5,887 and 20,035 respectively; and the third 2,727 and 8,925 also respectively: this is ample proof that their foundation answered a need of the agricultural population of the country.

If the last Austrian census showed that, generally, notwithstanding the numerous epidemic cattle diseases in recent years, the number of head of cattle has not greatly diminished, this result is certainly largely due to the beneficent influence of insurance.

It is in fact known what rigorous control the insurance institutes excersice for the prevention of the spread of epidemic cattle diseases and how they contribute to the improvement of the veterinary service in small village.

WAVERLEY PENS

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

No writer tires using a Waverley. Its enticing action, smooth turned-up point and durability make it the best nib—the World's Favourite. Beware of Imitations. :: ::

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

There is much that is disputable and something that is overstrained in Mr. Herbert Flowerdew's article in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century and After" on the "Lost Industry of Novel Writing." It is not demonstrated that the six-shilling novel is dead, nor are any considerable number of the novels advertised in the "autumn announcements" to be classified under the three headings he mentions—serials republished in book form, books written by men of established reputation sure of their market, and books written by new or casual authors on the offchance of a signal success. Nevertheless there is an undercurrent of fact in the article, and the complaints of authors are too frequent to leave it doubtful that six-shilling fiction, however popular with the libraries, is not sufficiently profitable to its producers.

Mr. Flowerdew's contention is that the system of publication that prevailed until 1890 is superior to the present system. Up till then a novel was published first for the libraries in three volumes at thirty shillings. This gave a profit both to publisher and author. If its sale were sufficient to justify that step, a six-shilling edition was printed later for the book-shops with further similar results. It was an advantage even that often the interest created by a book's first appearance had died down before the cheap re-issue was ready, for by that means any success that was accidental or had been engineered was checked. The suggestion, accordingly, is a reversion to that principle. Is it practicable? That the libraries would oppose it is clear from the attitude they took up with regard to De Morgan's two-volume story "It Never can Happen Again." That the publishers might be sufficiently unanimous to compel the libraries to take what they chose to give them is possible, but apparently the publishers are satisfied with the status quo. In the meantime the outsider will view the present slump, in the degree in which it exists, with equanimity if it has the effect of wiping off the field the huge quantity of inferior work which crowds the market.

The question of the durability of printing paper is again in the air. The other day it was raised in connection with newspapers. The "Times," it seems, is the only British journal printed upon paper which gives some promise of lasting, and although such journals as the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Glasgow Herald" throw off a certain limited number of copies on a special paper for filing and other purposes, yet it seems that researchers of the not very remote future who are interested in the micro-history of these times will find little help in the newspaper files. This time it is printing paper as an element in book-making that is being discussed. It is part of the indictment which Mr. E. B. Hackett has been bringing against American publishers that many of them choose the poorest book material. Their books are printed on "low-grade cheap pulp paper," they reveal "poor composition, worse presswork, and paper still inferior," and show a desire on the part of those who issue them of producing "a good-looking rather than a good book." One would have expected the organ of the publishers to have put up a fight on the subject, but instead it not only admits but even emphasises the charges. It talks about "book so slapped together that they hold only so long as they are being sold," of "wood-pulp paper cunningly imitating rag," and concedes that "the average contemporary novel is printed on paper that will be crumbly and yellow in a decade; is bound in a casing that will crack at the third or fourth handling; and is jacketed and stamped in a manner bringing agony to the soul of the aesthetically sensitive reader." The evil is not so clamant in this country, but it exists, and Mr. Hackett's appeal to publishers to live up to the ethical standard of their profession would do good here also. It is one more instance of the commercial spirit invading a gentle craft, and will, no doubt, exist so long as there is a publisher whose sole aim is to wring the last farthing out of every book he issues. Probably it has always existed, and, as Mr. A. J. Philip in the preface to his "Business of Bookbinding" suggests, even when books were clay tablets "cheaper forms of cylinders or cheaper makes of bricks were heralded with the acclamation that greets the manufacturer of a new material for publisher's covers at a penny a yard less than the cheapest fabric previously offered."

It is probable that if, as is intimated, he is to be a contributor to the new weekly "Everyman." M. Charles Cestre's name will become better known in England than it is at present. He is a Burgundian by birth, and at present Professor of English at Bordeaux University. He preferred to graduate at Harvard rather than at Oxford, and knows English like the inside of his pocket. He has written a book on the influence of the French Revolution on English poetry that is worthy of a place beside Professor Dowden's work, and this year has published a critical monograph on Mr. Bernard Shaw. The latter work has not yet caught on in this country, where, although everyone is interested in Mr. Shaw, only a minority are interested in criticisms of him. On the other hand, in France, where Mr. Shaw is little known but where people concern themselves with criticism, it is being heartily received. M. Faguet is unusually enthusiastic about it. "Here is criticism," he says, "that is intelligent, comprehensive, very which has far from "Einseitigkeit" (ah! the excellent word, no equivalent in France, where we have only the thing, but what a deal of the thing! It means, in a word, "to wear blinkers,") delicate too, sharpened by an assiduous conversance with books in which there are ideas, and by a psychological gift of the first quality and by that faculty which permits us to see the man very clearly through the writings; in fine, here is criticism in good earnest. Mr. Shaw, M. Faguet tells us, is little known in France because only two of his plays have been represented; he is not read because he has not yet been completely translated, and he is not talked about because people are not sure how to pronounce his name. He is the wittiest man in Europe, however, and when he is known in France he will be the craze of the day.

It is impossible to be very enthusiastic over the intimation that there is soon to be published an edition of the complete works of Chaucer translated into modern English prose. After all, Middle English is not a foreign language, and a circle of readers—if it exists—that is too indolent to acquire sufficient knowledge of it to enable them to find their way easily through the pages of Skeat's "Student's Chaucer," or, for the "Canterbury Tales," Mr. Pollard's two volumes in the Eversley series, is not worth catering for. Moreover, it will be a woefully shorn and diminished Chaucer with whom they will make acquaintance. It was a dogma of Lafcadio Hearn's that poetry was by this token proved to be great, that when translated into the prose of a foreign language it still retained something of its appeal. Nevertheless, even in the case of the instance of naked poetry" by which he illustrates his contention much must be lost in the rendering. It is true that at first sight it would seem that narrative poetry would lend itself much more readily than lyric poetry to the purposes of the translator, but Chaucer never told in verse a story that could have been better told in prose, and the atmosphere of poetry must inevitably be weakened in transfusion into the other medium. How are the translators to render Saturn's "My lookynge is the fader of pestilence," or to bring out the charming naivete of "An heraud on a scaffold made an 'Oo,'" or express the charming abruptness of the recurrent 'ther is namoore to telle'? Finally, the prose is to be "modern prose," so that the undertaking is different from that of Mr. Lang, who when he rendered Homer into prose, hammered out a new dialect for the purpose.

Dr. Saroléa spoke the other day upon what is one of the phenomena of our time, the splendid recovery of France and her return to something like intellectual leadership among the nations. Referring to French conquest of the air, he is reported to have said that we might apply to France "in a modified form a famous epigram of the poet Heine—whereas the English might claim the supremacy of the sea, whereas the Germans might claim the supremacy of the land, to the French belonged the conquest of the air." The epigram is purposely misquoted, but the ascription ought to be to Richter. Here is a remark of Madame de Stael's:—"J. P. Richter, one of their most distinguished writers, has said that the empire of the sea belongs to the English, that of the land to the French, and that of the air to the Germans and indeed, there is need of a centre and limit to be given to that eminent faculty of thinking which soars upward and loses itself in vagueness, which penetrates and disappears in its own profundity, which slays itself by its impartiality and confounds itself by dint of analysis; in a word, lacks certain defects which might serve to circumscribe its qualities."

This is one of the worst months in the year as regards the risk of catching Sore Throat.

This painful malady is caused by germs—invisible atoms of plant life—which we inhale from the air.

The warmth and moisture of the mouth cavity, with its wrinkled surfaces containing residues of food, form ideal conditions for the growth of these germs, which inflame and irritate the lining of the throat.

A few Formamint Tablets, sucked like sweets, entirely rid the mouth cavity of germ growths, and thus cure Sore Throat in the shortest possible time.

WULFING'S
Formamint
THE GERM-KILLING THROAT TABLET

Signor Caruso, the world-famous tenor, writes:—"I have found Wulfing's Formamint Tablets very beneficial to the throat, and pleasant to the taste."

A Physician writes in the "Practitioner," December, 1907:—"I have never had Sore Throat myself since I began to use Wulfing's Formamint, although I suffered periodically before."

Although Formamint Tablets are pleasantly flavoured and quite harmless, they contain a powerful antiseptic which goes thoroughly over the lining of the mouth and throat, and is absolutely fatal to germ life. Therefore, they not only cure and prevent Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, and mouth troubles, but offer safe protection against grave infectious diseases like Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, etc.

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Harmful and worthless tablets with names very similar to Formamint, are frequently offered for sale. Refuse these firmly, and insist on Wulfing's Formamint, which is sold at all Chemists and Bazaars in bottles of 50 tablets.

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For Brain Fag, Nerve Exhaustion, General Debility and Excess of any kind.

The ingredients selected for the composition of those Pills are Domina, Coca, Muirapuama, Saw Palmetto, Gold Chloriela, and Picli, which are calculated to give the best and most lasting results, **WITHOUT** the reactionary effects followed from the employment of such drugs as Strychnine and Phosphorous.

Full details and instructions with each bottle.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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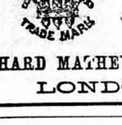

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